

كثير من الدول

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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THURSDAY, Dec. 10 (AP)—Paris, France, 45-47 (57-59).  
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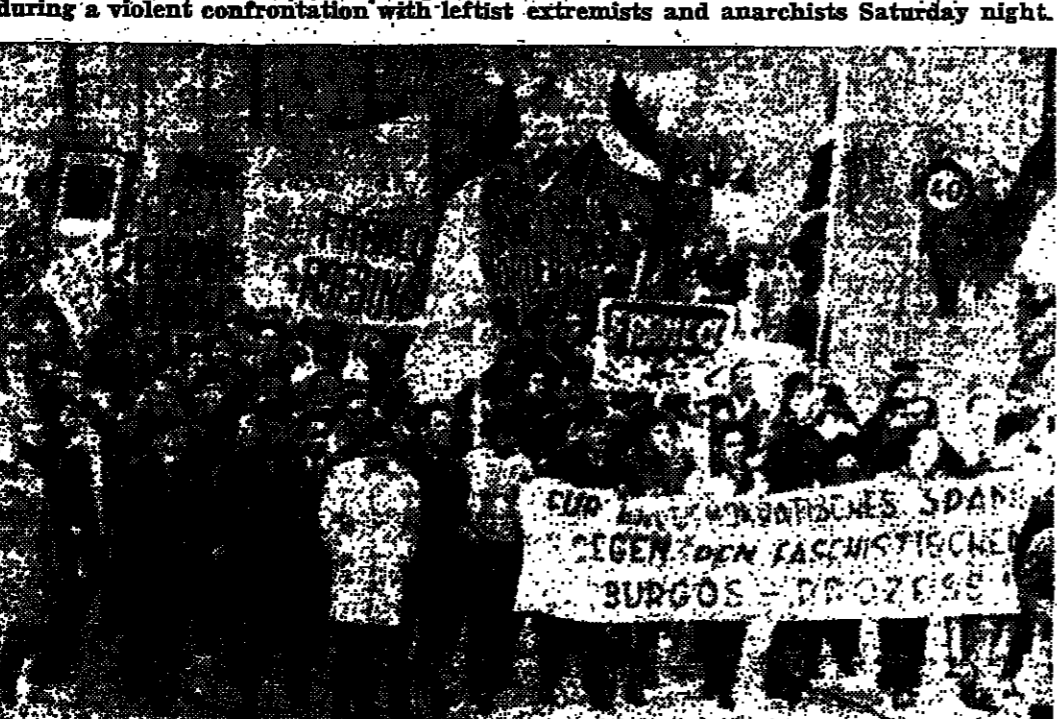
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VIOLENCE IN MILAN—A policeman fires tear-gas grenades from behind a car during a violent confrontation with leftist extremists and anarchists Saturday night.



MARCH IN SWITZERLAND—An estimated 3,000 demonstrators, carrying anti-Franco signs, march in Bern to protest the trial of 16 Basque nationalists in Burgos, Spain.

## Basque Protest Held at Abbey

## Miro, Spanish Artists Stage Sit-In

MADRID, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—About 300 Catalan artists and intellectuals—including the 77-year-old artist Joan Miro—were staging a sit-in at Monks Abbey, near Barcelona, today protesting the trial of 16 Basque nationalist guerrillas in Burgos.

Others in the abbey vigil, which began last night, included painters Antonio Tapies and Miquel Barcelo, folk singer Joan Manuel Serrat and Raimon, actress Nuria Freguerra, Terence Moix and other

writers, and film director Armando Moreno.

Mr. Miro reportedly left the monastery today because "his health could not stand up to all this excitement," the Associated Press said. Police also were reported to have blocked off all access routes to the abbey.

The protesters were not expected to enter the monastery, a Benedictine monastery in the mountains 30 miles northwest of Barcelona, to end the sit-in.

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## Czechs Oust Ex-Premier From Party

## Cernik Dropped In Prague Shift

PRAGUE, Dec. 13 (AP).—Oldrich Cernik, former premier of Czechoslovakia, has been expelled from the Communist party, the party announced tonight.

The expulsion of Mr. Cernik, 49, was ratified by the Central Committee last week and made public in a party resolution released tonight.

CTK, the Czechoslovak news agency, has announced that hardliner Oldrich Svoboda was made a secretary of the Central Committee at last week's meeting. United Press International reported from Vienna.

Mr. Cernik followed into official disgrace former Communist party first secretary Alexander Dubcek, his leader and close ally in the 1968 reform movement. Mr. Dubcek's expulsion from party ranks was announced last June.

In Moscow

Both Mr. Cernik and Mr. Dubcek were taken to Moscow at the time of the Aug. 21, 1968, invasion. The Kremlin cracked from them and President Ludvik Svoboda the Aug. 26 "Moscow agreement" allowing the presence of Soviet troops.

Mr. Cernik later negotiated and signed with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin the October, 1968, treaty legalizing the presence of Soviet forces.

Mr. Svoboda and Mr. Dubcek installed Mr. Cernik as premier in April, 1968, at the height of the reform period known in the West as the "Prague spring." He remained premier for 22 turbulent months.

Last January, Mr. Cernik was reduced to minister of technical and investment development. He resigned that post five months later and retired to Moravia.

Mr. Cernik had been a Communist for about 25 years and had been a minister in every Czechoslovak government between 1960 and last spring.

Mr. Dubcek, at the time of his expulsion from the party, was said to have refused to admit errors. Officials said that in contrast Mr. Cernik engaged in "self-criticism." Sources think this was the reason he held on for six months longer.

The official reason for Mr. Cernik's expulsion was not stated.

The ouster left Mr. Svoboda as the only top leader of the "Prague spring" still in Communist ranks. The latest document made no mention of the party status of Antonin Novotny, the Stalinist hardliner who preceded Mr. Dubcek as party chief and Mr. Svoboda as president.

Mr. Novotny's membership has been suspended since 1968.

Gustav Husak, the present party leader, has been reported trying to get Mr. Novotny expelled from the party. Extremists were said to be resisting this and other actions that would diminish the guilt of Mr. Dubcek and his allies in the eyes of the public.

This apparently was the reason the party withheld from release a new political analysis which reportedly shows that the crisis of 1968 was deeply rooted in the pre-Dubcek era of Mr. Novotny.



Oldrich Cernik

## Both Sides Offer a Plan To End British Blackout



STRIKE TALKS—Frank Chapple, general secretary of Britain's Electrical Trades Union, leaves the London Electricity Council after talks with other union leaders.

## Reply to U.S. Critics

## Brandt Says He Won't Alter Policy for East-West Détente

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday answered American criticism of West Germany's new Ostpolitik by stressing that "nothing will divert" him from seeking normalization and East-West détente.

Mr. Brandt spoke at a ceremony in Berlin City Hall where he was awarded honorary citizenship of West Berlin. The Chancellor, who served as Berlin's mayor until he entered national politics in Bonn in 1966, has been an elected member of the city parliament here for the past 20 years.

He emphasized that no one had greater interest in achieving a Berlin settlement than the Germans themselves. "This is the test case for the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the government led by me," he declared.

His reply to American criticism came in a reference to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, America's post-war military governor of Germany, who along with Dean Acheson, the former secretary of state, and other elder statesmen visited President Nixon last week to voice their concern over some aspects of Mr. Brandt's approach to the East.

Gen. Clay, the hero of the American airlift that saved Berlin during the Russian land blockade of 1948-1949, was made an honorary citizen of this city ten years ago. "Nothing will divert me from partnership with proven friends, such as Lucius Clay, my colleague as an honorary citizen," Mr. Brandt said. "But nothing also will divert me from pursuing the tough struggle toward normalization and a reduction of tension in East-West relations."

The chancellor's careful remark was seen to indicate that he is aware of U.S. misgivings over West Germany's move to seek better relations with the Russians and other Eastern European nations.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers has officially stated that the Nixon administration supported Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik, but the United States is known to be proceeding with extreme caution, and with a good deal of skepticism in the current four-power talks aimed at improving the situation of Berlin. Isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Mr. Brandt said he wanted to

## Rep. Rivers Does Well After Heart Surgery

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13 (AP).—L. Mendel Rivers, 65, D-S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, is reported doing well following open heart surgery Friday to replace a mitral valve.

"The operation went as planned," said Dr. John Kirklin, who headed the surgical team at the University of Alabama Medical Center. "We found no evidence of any other significant abnormalities."

## Public Court Of Inquiry Is Proposed

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Both sides in Britain's week-old power crisis agreed today to allow a public court of inquiry to hear workers' pay claims, raising hopes the nation may be spared a black Christmas.

It remained up to the government's Ministry of Employment to make a final decision as to whether to go ahead with a court of inquiry and on the terms of reference.

The move by four unions and the state-run Electricity Council came less than 24 hours after Queen Elizabeth declared a state of emergency. The crisis had left millions of Britons without electricity for several hours a day in the past week.

The weekend brought warmer weather and a decline in the use of electricity, especially by industry, and therefore resulted in a temporary respite from the power cuts.

Frank Chapple, leader of the Electrical Trades Union, the main union involved, said that if the government accepted the court of inquiry idea, "We will instruct our members to resume normal working forthwith."

• Chicken farmer protests, Page 5.

Leaders of four unions, representing 125,000 workers, hammered out their proposal and took it to management. The Electricity Council decided to join in the approach to the government on the court of inquiry.

But Minister Edward Heath immediately called a meeting of his ministers to hear Minister for Employment Robert Carr report on the peace plan.

Mr. Chapple did not spell out any other conditions but union sources said the court's examination of their case must start at the level of a £2 10-shilling (\$5) raise for the workers. This is ten shillings (\$12.50) higher than management, backed by the government, has been willing to offer.

John Davies, minister of industry, said anything over management's 10 percent pay-rise offer would "feed further the fires of inflation. So naturally the government attaches rather great importance to not going any further."

The unions originally demanded an increase of £5 15 shillings (\$12.92) a week on an average pay of £24 (\$57.60).

The power cuts came when the unions ordered members to work according to rules.

The state of emergency proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth gave the Conservative government special powers to restrict the use of electricity. The government's first act was to ban the use of electricity for commercial advertising, shop window displays and floodlighting. It will be effective tomorrow and will turn what have been brilliant Christmas illuminations in shopping streets and store windows into workaday drabness.

Troops were held in readiness in case of a riot. Officers said there is no plan right now to use them because it would not be "practicable" for them to try to run power plants.

The last time a state of emergency was proclaimed was during a nationwide dock strike last July. It remained in force 19 days. States of emergency also were proclaimed during the 1926 general strike and during strikes in 1948, 1949, 1955 and 1968.

The call for a court of inquiry was a significant climb-down by the unions, which only a few days ago firmly rejected any such move.

Public anger at the power cuts—which had occasionally sparked into violence against electricity workers—is believed weighing heavily with the unions.

## 'All a Hoax,' Joker Says Of Cat-and-Dog Offspring

MANSTON, England, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Pet shop owner and hoaxer Roy Tutt admitted it tonight—there is no such thing as a "dat."

The 50-year-old former bookmaker earlier this week claimed to have succeeded in crossing a Scotch terrier with a black cat and producing two part-dog-part-cat offspring.

Newspapers carried stories and pictures of the two small black creatures said to have dog's heads but cat's bodies and legs. He appeared on television and reporters from around the world called to interview him at his home in this small southeast England town.

But last night a broadly-smiling Mr. Tutt admitted: "The whole thing was a hoax and I hope it has given people a bit of a laugh. The animals are nothing more than mongrel puppies that I bought for five shillings each."

He added: "I suppose I was born a practical joker."

He admitted that this was not his first successful hoax. He once went into a local tavern after the great train robbery with a lot of pound notes he had soaked in water, claiming they had been washed up on the beach. In no time the bar had emptied of patrons in search of loot, he said.

## While Cutting Cost of TV Sets

## Poland Ups Prices of Food, Coal, Clothes

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 13 (NYT)—A Polish government edict today readjusted scores of consumer prices in a major effort to bolster an ailing economy and to redirect the nation's buying and production patterns.

Food, fuel and clothing prices rose, while the costs of many major appliances fell. The idea behind the price adjustments was to ease some agricultural shortages while shifting consumer spending to industrial goods.

The largest single increase was for wheat, which rose 12 percent, from 92 percent. Prices for real coffee, which has been rationed by shopkeepers seeking to cope with chronic shortages, have also risen sharply in recent months.

Increases of from 11 to 33 percent were recorded for meat and meat products, which have also been in short supply. Medium-priced consumer goods, including leather shoes, carpets, clothing, kitchenware and some furniture, rose from 10 to 25 percent.

The price of coal was raised from 10 to 20 percent depending on the quality, as Polish consumers prepared for their usually cold winter.

## Major Appliances Down

The costs of major appliances were lowered, meanwhile, in yesterday's edict by the Council of Min-

isters, published this morning in Polish newspapers.

Tape recorders will cost 21 percent less, for example, while transistor and car radios go down by 19 percent, washing machines 17 percent, refrigerators, lamps and vacuum cleaners 15 percent, television sets 13 percent and sewing machines 10 percent.

Official commentaries accompanying the 88 categories of price changes noted that they represent 4,800,000,000 extra zlotys a year to the Polish consumer, or about \$200,000,000 at the official rate of 24 zlotys to the dollar.

The commentaries, which sought to explain what may turn out to be a highly unpopular move, stated that the extra costs would be diminished by increased family assistance payments, a lower television tax, a decrease in installment buying costs and greater subsidies to farmers.

## Changing Pattern

The gap should be completely closed by next year, the explanation continued, "as a result of an expected change in the pattern of purchasing food articles and durable goods."

This was taken to mean that the government is seeking to divert some expenditures away from foodstuffs, especially meat, where there are chronic shortages, to major appliances, which have been beyond

the financial means of many Polish workers.

The average Polish worker earns roughly 2,000 to 2,400 zlotys a month. A quality television set, under the old price system, cost about 10,000 zlotys, or four to five months' wages. It will now cost 8,000 zlotys. Polish officials are hoping that the 13 percent reduction, combined with a lower tax on its use, will encourage increased TV purchases, partly with savings that many Poles are known to have.

## Liberalization Plan

It was difficult to determine, however, if the price changes represented another in the steps that Polish planners have taken in the past year toward liberalization of their economy.

The price readjustments were said by the Polish press to be a reform "of great significance for the development of the Polish economy." It was one of the most sweeping economic moves here in many years.

It came on the eve of a long-delayed sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist party, a session scheduled to consider "the economic situation in the country and key tasks of economic policy for 1971."

Polish leaders have made no secret of their dissatisfaction with the state of the economy. They have indicated the need for immediate readjustments, such as today's price changes, and for long-term reforms in the new five-year plan scheduled to come into force Jan. 1.

## Spanish Sit-In Led by Miro

(Continued from Page 1)

der of the chief of political police in San Sebastian in 1968.

The whole group, including the six, face possible jail terms totalling 734 years for terrorism, subversion, rebellion, illegal possession of firearms and explosives and other charges.

Pope Paul has issued an appeal for the release of West Germany's honorary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Beihl, kidnapped from his home 12 days ago and apparently being held as a hostage for the Burgos prisoners.

## Desire for Release

The pontiff made public his "fervent desire and prayer" for the release of Mr. Beihl in a statement issued here last night by the Papal Nunciature.

The statement ended with a call that the forthcoming Christmas celebrations "should be, for all, an occasion for acts inspired by emotions of love and generosity."

Informal sources said last night that about 200 persons had been detained in San Sebastian since the government imposed a state of emergency in the city and its surrounding province of Guipuzcoa more than a week ago.

Those detained included 40 bank clerks who staged a silent strike yesterday in memory of a young Basque, Roberto Perez Jauregui, who died after being shot by civil guards last week during demonstrations protesting the Burgos trial.

Police went into the bank and herded all 40 into police cars about an hour after the strike began.

Autobiography Sent to Sweden By Solzhenitsyn

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Soviet novelist and 1970 Nobel Prize-winner in literature, Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn has written a brief autobiography and sent it to the Nobel Foundation, a spokesman for the group said yesterday.

The document will be published next year in the foundation's annual, *Le Prix Nobel*, containing the Nobel Prize-winners' lectures and autobiographies. The 32-year-old Mr. Solzhenitsyn's contribution is estimated at three or four pages in the yearbook.

It was not disclosed how the document was forwarded to Stockholm.

The spokesman also confirmed that one sentence was excluded from Mr. Solzhenitsyn's cable message, read at the Nobel banquet last Thursday, regretting his "involuntary absence."

The sentence, the last in the short message, ran: "And let us not at this rich table forget the political prisoners who starve in defense of their limited or totally annihilated rights."

The sentence was deleted because it was considered it could be detrimental to Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his chances of visiting Sweden at a later date, the spokesman said.

## Russians Get A Promise of More Goods

## Party Predicts Rise in Standard of Living

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (NYT)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched a nationwide campaign to convince the Soviet people that the Communist party and the government are doing everything possible to improve the country's living standards.

A two-column editorial, which was printed in both Pravda, the party newspaper, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, and which was read over radio and television, said "particular attention is being paid to the production of consumer goods, and to the elimination of shortages in this sphere."

Party propagandists were told to tell the people about recent accomplishments and plans for the future, not only at party meetings, but at all meetings of workers, farmers and office staffs.

Western diplomats said the unusual prominence given the editorial seemed to indicate the desire of the Soviet leadership to generate a show of public support as the country enters a new five-year economic plan, and as the time approaches for the 24th party congress, scheduled to begin March 30.

The editorial apparently contained the gist of the unpublished speech made by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, at a one-day Central Committee meeting last Monday.

The party meeting routinely approved the budget and economic plans for next year, which received formal acceptance during last week's Supreme Soviet session.

The editorial said Mr. Brezhnev "described the party's political and organizational activities aimed at ensuring the implementation of the five-year plan, at the further upsurge of the economy, of science and culture, and at the raising of the well-being of the people."

According to the economic report for this year, the economy rebounded in both industry and agriculture from dismal showings in 1968, and moderate increases are planned for next year.

Student Dies In Milan Riot

(Continued from Page 1)

saiger Square. There were no injuries and police made no arrests.

At Ferganina in the south of France, three homemade fire bombs were thrown at a branch of a Spanish bank. The bombs caused little damage, police reported.

At Le Havre, 1,000 persons marched peacefully to indicate support for the Basques. In Dijon, capital of Burgundy, 500 marched. There were peaceful protest marches in Rennes, Cherbourg, Tours and Orleans.

Thousands of demonstrators marched in Nice and the nearby resort town of Vallauris. At the Vallauris march, a letter of support for the Basques from Pablo Picasso was read.

In Lausanne, about 600 Spanish workers, Swiss and Italians marched last night. There was no violence.

Several thousand demonstrators marched peacefully in Rome yesterday but members of the Rome City Council came to blows when leftists and rightists disagreed about the trial of the 16 Basques. The council meeting was hastily adjourned.

In West Berlin thousands of demonstrators marched last night. They protested not only the trial of the Basques but also "the fascist regime" in Iran and alleged U.S. persecution of Black Panther party members, including Bobby Seale and Angela Davis.

In Copenhagen, the Basque trial was protested by 400 marchers, while in Lund, Sweden, 500 more demonstrated.

In Amsterdam, 40 protesters marched silently for several hours last night in front of the Rijksmuseum.

Belgium Demonstrations BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (AP)—Several hundred people demonstrated in Brussels today against the Burgos trial of Basque separatists.

Many Spaniards were in the crowds. In Liege, 50 Spaniards occupied a church, from which police expelled them by force.

Italian Antoroute ROME, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Officials yesterday inaugurated a 62-mile superhighway connecting Rome with the city of L'Aquila in the Abruzzi Mountains. It will eventually be extended to the Adriatic Sea.



NEW GENERALS—The Defense Department announced promotions for Joanne M. Hohn, who will become the first woman general in the Air Force, and James A. McDivitt, who will become the first astronaut general.

## Khrushchev Urges Leaders Of Russia to Open Borders

(Continued from Page 1)

tell the border guard, I'm leaving the country. I have no doubts about this, and they're let right through."

"I was intrigued by this approach," the Khrushchev account goes on. "I have no doubt that it's practically feasible for us to open our borders. . . . We've got to stop designing our borders for the sake of keeping the dogs and sum inside our country. We must start thinking about the people [and] give them a chance to find out for themselves what the world is like."

Under present rules, Soviet citizens must apply for special permission to travel abroad, and relatively few applications are granted. Jews eager to emigrate to Israel have recently been in the forefront of a campaign for an easing of regulations.

The Khrushchev recollections couple the appeal for freer travel with a condemnation of Stalinist restrictions on literature and the arts.

In a separate report in Life, Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as indicating that it was the militarists in the Soviet Union who helped bring about his downfall in October, 1964.

U.S. Army Draft Will Rise Steeply During January

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT)—The Defense Department announced yesterday that 17,000 men would be drafted into the Army next month. This will be the highest monthly draft call since last April, when 19,000 men were inducted.

Officials insisted, however, that the projected increase was not related to Vietnam or even to global deployment.

"The monthly figures show a pattern of fluctuation year after year," said one official. "They tend to dip in the autumn because of training schedules, holidays and especially in even years—the elections. Then they start rising again in the new year."

Draft experts noted that the Nixon administration, like others in previous elections, including the Johnson administration, in 1968, had announced lower draft calls just before the election. Compared with a monthly average of 15,000 in May through July, the administration cut the calls to 10,000 in August, let them rise slightly to 13,000 in September and October, and then cut them sharply to 8,000 for November—election month.

Mr. Tarr, who is on a tour of American military installations in Asia, said that he had found "a great deal of frustration" among college-educated draftees who had been given boring work that could have been performed as well—and more happily—by a younger man.

"Almost unanimously, all the young (college educated) guys I talked to said it would have been better if they had come in earlier," Mr. Tarr said.

President Nixon has said he would ask for the elimination of educational deferments for college students when the current draft law expires on June 30, 1971.

Mr. Tarr said the purpose of his Asian tour, which takes in U.S. units in Korea, the Philippines and Thailand as well as South Vietnam, was to prepare for congressional debate on the President's request for an extension of the law.

U.S. Soldier Charged In Vietnamese Death

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—An American Army truck driver who shot dead a 12-year-old Vietnamese student on Monday has been charged with negligent homicide, a U.S. spokesman said today.

The shooting in the central port city of Qui Nhon touched off two days of rioting by schoolchildren there and led to clashes between students and police in Saigon and Cholon.

Last night students made a series of firebomb attacks on American vehicles here. Leaders of the Saigon students' union said the attacks were in revenge for last Monday's shooting and were only a beginning to a protest campaign. The embassy said no injuries were reported.

Shriver Sees Mrs. Meir JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (AP)—Sargent Shriver, former U.S. ambassador to France and now a private citizen, met for one hour today with Premier Golda Meir. He refused to tell newsmen what he and Mrs. Meir discussed.

United Press International

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (AP)—North Vietnamese gunners shot down an American bomber carrying top-secret equipment along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos last night, but U.S. sources said they had no reason to believe any sensitive equipment fell into Communist hands.

The loss was the first of the newly equipped B-57 Canberras that began flying combat missions in Laos Oct. 1.

U.S. command announcement said only that B-57 was hit by ground fire and was destroyed.

2 Crew Members Rescued Both crew members were rescued, the command said.

The command gave no other details because of the top-secret classification attached to the B-57s, which were recently refitted with extra electronic aids, sensors, radar and navigational and weaponry systems for a special role in the Indochina war.

That role is to seek out in the night North Vietnamese supply traffic en route to other conventional bombers along the network of narrow dirt roads, river crossings, rocky mountain passes and jungled lanes.

The new models were designed for the massive American air campaign that began last October with the advent of the dry season to slow the flow of North Vietnamese war material southward.

One reason why the U.S. Command believes none of the sensitive equipment fell into North Vietnamese hands was a pilot's report that when the plane went down, there was a white explosion and nothing was left but splinters.

The B-57 was the 78th American aircraft reported lost over Laos since the U.S. Command nouncing such losses last November. Americans reported killed and 73 of these air operations.

Sources said, however, other 400 American aircraft were lost in Laos. Earlier, the command the loss of an F-4 bomber to ground fire in Kompong Cham Province, north of Phnom Penh, was rescued.

In the ground war, too, the command an important role in its drive to loosen a stranglehold on the highways and reopen supply some 30,000 hard-pressed on the northeastern were running short of ammunition.

The high command troops seized Phnom 420-foot-high hill Route 6 and cutting 10 miles northeast of the Reports from Phnom Communist-led forces heavy assaults on the front district today but were for the second day of air strikes. The town north of Phnom Penh.

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Hanoi Paper Threatens With Firing on All Plar

By Murray Marder

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The warning was made in an editorial in the official Hanoi newspaper, Nhan Dan, the first of a formal declaration of policy.

If the verbal threat is carried out in actions, it could lead to a new air war over North Vietnam. President Nixon on Thursday publicly broadened U.S. terms for retaliation against attacks on American reconnaissance aircraft, which actually have been in effect for some time. He also publicly stretched the U.S. justification for resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said Friday that if the disputed 1968 "understandings" between the bombing of North Vietnam are "thrown out, then the bombing to the North would eventually follow."

Hanoi Denies "Understandings" Despite Hanoi's insistence that there never were any "understandings," Mr. Laird has said North Vietnam has curbed its firing on U.S. reconnaissance planes after each round of retaliatory American air strikes. Hanoi's comments now raise the question of whether it has concluded that the Nixon administration has stretched the "understandings" beyond North Vietnam's breaking point, causing Hanoi to risk full resumption of the bombing.

The Nixon Day editorial, broadcast from Hanoi, said: "Regarding enemy aircraft—regardless of whether they are reconnaissance aircraft or fighters, whether they come discretely, in flight formation or in groups, and regardless of whether they may come by night or day—we are resolved to implement the slogan 'detect the enemy as soon as he comes, annihilate him as soon as he comes, accurately hit his aircraft in the initial burst of gunfire, down enemy aircraft on the spot, and capture aggressor pilots alive.'"

That language could be either psychological warfare or a prelude to action, Washington observers noted. There was no immediate official U.S. comment.

North Vietnam's newspapers

## Reds in Laos Down U.S. P Carrying Secret Equipm

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (AP)—North Vietnamese gunners shot down an American bomber carrying top-secret equipment along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos last night, but U.S. sources said they had no reason to believe any sensitive equipment fell into Communist hands.

The loss was the first of the newly equipped B-57 Canberras that began flying combat missions in Laos Oct. 1.

U.S. command announcement said only that B-57 was hit by ground fire and was destroyed.

2 Crew Members Rescued Both crew members were rescued, the command said.

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Protests in Saigon

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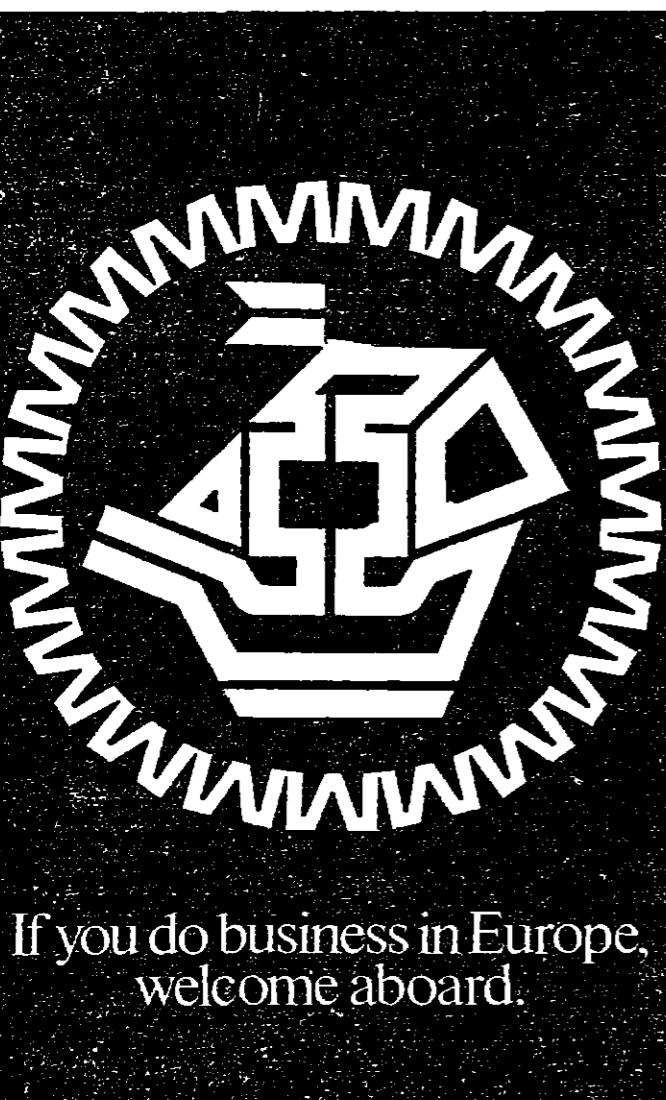
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## Gore Thwarts Aid Bill; n as Blow to U.S. Image

By Frank C. Porter  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Gore, D-Tenn., thwarted a Senate attempt to enact a multinational aid and monetary package, supporters of the measure said today. Gore's move was a body blow to American aid overseas if his will be heeded, he said.

## Strikes Bookies in City Raid

By John Herbers  
NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Agents raided gambling bookies in 28 cities yesterday in a Justice Department coordinated raid. The raid was part of a Department spokesman said objective of the raids was to disclose the "interlocking" of the "bookmakers" across the country.

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which arrests, searches, combinations of these out, were New York, Omaha, Cleveland, Louisville, Toronto, Mar and Bridgeport, Ohio; umbus, Augusta, Griffin, Ga.; Hot Springs and 1, Ark.; Miami, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Albuquerque, N.M.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles and Palm Springs, Calif.; and Las Vegas.

## Real Seizes Magazine for b Recipes

EAL, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Police yesterday seized 100,000 copies of a Canadian U.S. magazine that battling to put out its sue, which contains an how to make bombs. The magazine is the United States fail typographers refused to type because of the bomb publishers finally Canadian printer who put out the issue.

## Seizes Heroin \$23 Million

BEACH, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Agents intercepted one gest drug shipments in steday, seizing between 3 million worth of heroin in from "somewhere" in rica. Some, one a woman and hree Argentine nationals, ted in connection with ound heroin shipment, wrapped in Christmas

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restored in 1970 by factory red leather. New motor, all is and chrome. Is the newest 300 SL in the world U.S. German plates. \$7,500. Denmark (01) 15 33 18



TRADITION RESUMED—For the first time in ten years the Hons at the entrance to the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue are wearing Christmas wreaths around their necks. The tradition had been discontinued in 1960 after an act of vandalism.

## U.S., Russia Sign Agreement On Fishing Off Atlantic Coast

By Richard D. Lyons  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Soviet-American agreement on fishing rights off the Atlantic coast of the United States was signed here Friday amid complaints by senators and American fishing interests that Washington had failed to bargain hard enough with the Russians.

The negotiations figured prominently in the case of the defecting Soviet seaman who was forcibly returned to the Russians aboard a U. S. Coast Guard cutter on Nov. 23.

Sen. William B. Spong Jr., D-Va., and Sen. E. Everett Jordan, D-N.C., protested the details of the agreement, which restricts Soviet fishing in international waters in the Atlantic but does not go nearly so far as American interests had hoped.

The restrictions increase by 15 days the length of time that some species may not be caught, enlarge the restricted area by 75 miles and add protection to menhaden and several other kinds of fish not previously covered.

The agreement did not satisfy American interests, which had particularly hoped that the Russians would go along with restrictions on catches of river herring. Both Sen. Spong and Sen. Jordan, as well as middle Atlantic fishing interests, had pushed this point.

The Soviet trawler fleet off New England and the middle Atlantic states, which at times reaches several hundred vessels, has in the last decade cut sharply into catches of some types of fish.

American and Soviet fishing negotiators were meeting aboard the Soviet ship Litva, a Soviet mother ship for trawlers, off Martha's Vineyard on Nov. 23 when the vessel's radio operator, Simas Kudrka, tried to defect and was subsequently returned to the Russians.

Coast Guard officials said later that they did not want to imperil the progress of the talks by accepting the defector. But government sources here said that the talks themselves nearly "went down the drain" because of the tough Soviet bargaining position.

## St. Louis Students Get 'Back to School' Call

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The 10,000 students in the River-view Gardens school district in St. Louis County will return to school tomorrow after an enforced two-week vacation—the first time in 131 years that a Missouri public school district closed its doors for lack of funds.

Voters in the district approved Wednesday a new property tax rate of \$4.91 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. It was the seventh time this year the district had attempted to win the two-thirds majority required by the state constitution.

The new rate, passed by a vote of 8,859 to 4,117, represents a 45-cent increase in the school tax. Previous proposals that failed called for increases ranging from 87 cents to 97 cents.

## Nobody's Eager to Take Top U.S. Space Job

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Nixon administration is finding no takers in its effort to replace Dr. Thomas O. Paine, who resigned four months ago as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The lack of an administrator at a time when the Soviet space program is becoming increasingly energetic appears to be as much a reflection of the low level of attention that space commands among White House priorities as it is an indication of the unavailability of candidates.

Many persons have been mentioned as successors to Dr. Paine. Among them are Dr. George M. Low, the acting administrator; James M. Beggs, Under Secretary of Transportation; Howard W. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Col. Frank Borman, former astronaut; Representative Richard L. Roudebush, Republican of Indiana.

After U.S. District Judge Hatfield sentenced Warner, 22, federal officers escorted the demonstrators, including a former Catholic priest playing a guitar, out of the building.

Warner entered West Point in July, 1967. He told the court that from the first day at the military academy, "I was depressed with the way things were there."

After two years he dropped out and entered the University of Colorado. He said he became a conscientious objector because he opposed the Vietnam war, the military and the Selective Service system.

Warner surrendered his student deferment and was notified of his induction into the U.S. Army, a notice he refused to honor.

## Vacancy Remains Unfilled

and that he did not consider himself in the running. Colonel Borman and Representative Roudebush could not be reached for comment.

Sources at the space agency pointed out that the position of administrator had become considerably less attractive than it once was because of cuts of \$400-million in the space budget, the deletion of three Apollo flights to the moon, and the stretching out of other programs over longer periods to save money.

This could mean that the position would, almost by default, go to Dr. Low as it did to Dr. Paine. After James E. Webb, the administrator who guided NASA on its course to the moon, resigned in 1968, it was six months before Dr. Paine, who had served as acting administrator, was formally named to head the agency.

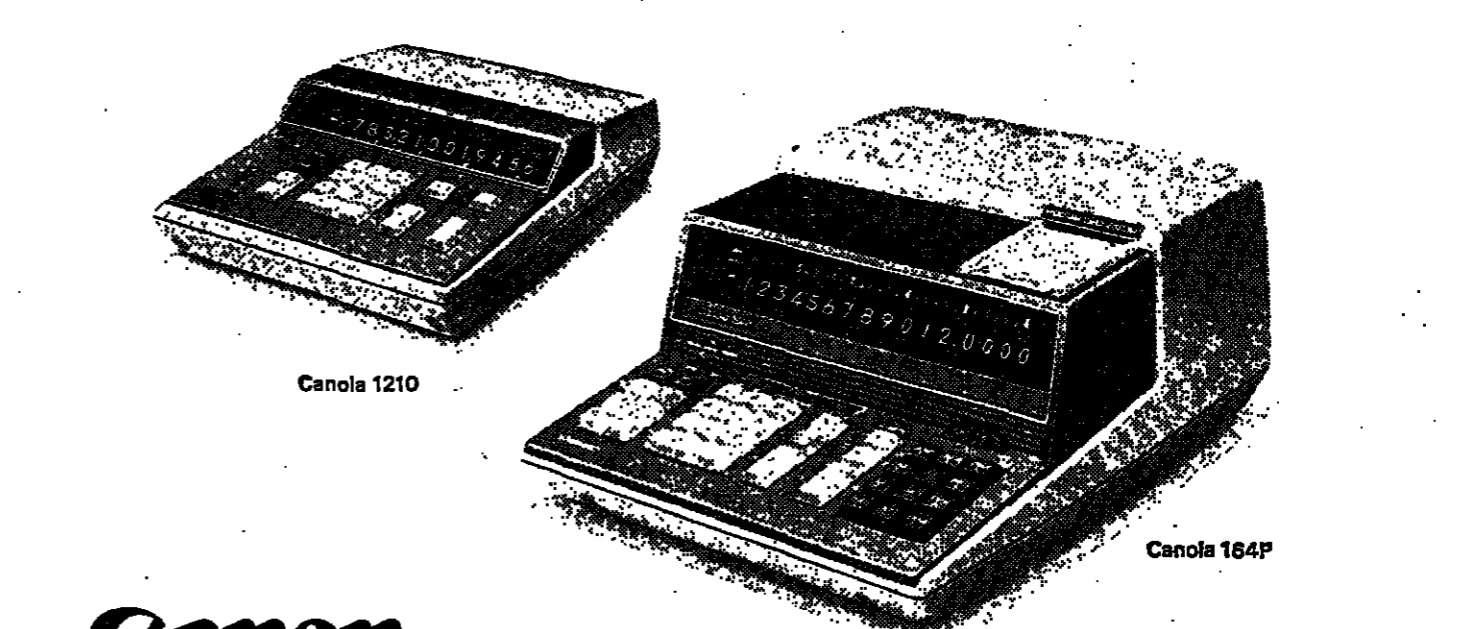
During this period a number of persons, most of them Republicans with links to the business world, were approached by the White House but all declined the position. Among them was Patrick H. Hagerty, chairman of the board of Texas Instruments in Dallas.

## D.C. Educator Resigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Psychologist Kenneth B. Clark, author of the Washington school system's reading mobilization plan, has resigned as a paid consultant to the city school board. The mobilization plan, which would gear the school curriculum to improving students' reading and mathematics while encouraging competitiveness among teachers and students, has been criticized by the Washington teachers union since the board adopted it as policy by a 9-to-1 vote in July.

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designed with frequently used keys double-size for easy use, gives you the right answer instantly, silently on an optically perfect display panel.

If your problems are less complicated, try the Canola 1210, with one memory bank and answers up to 12 digits in 2-3-4 decimal places. "K" key locks to allow constant multiplication or division by the same factor. Write for full details on these and other models. All from Canon, the master of calculator design.

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## Disease Spreads in Africa, Asia

## Experts Aware of Dangers Of Cholera in U.S., Europe

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A French woman contracted cholera last month without ever having left her home near Paris.

At first, French health officials could find neither a source for her case—the first reported in France since World War I—nor any other cases of the bacterial disease, physicians at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta reported last weekend.

However, a French physician, who declined to be identified, said later that the woman lived next door to people who had recently returned from Turkey, where cholera has been reported.

Thus health officials and physicians are becoming increasingly alert to the possibility that sporadic cases of cholera can occur in developed countries such as France and the United States.

Health officials emphasize that the chance of large-scale outbreaks in Europe or the United States is considerably less than in the underdeveloped countries of the Middle East and Asia, where cholera is spreading. Last week, the World Health Organization (WHO) added the Gaza Strip, Mali

and Togo to its list of cholera-infected countries.

Some cholera experts also are concerned about the potential spread of the severe diarrheal disease to South and Central America. The disease is related to poor sanitation.

"Americans should not be changing their travel plans because of cholera," Dr. Eugene J. Gargura, a cholera expert at the Atlanta Center, said in a telephone interview, stressing that just six documented cases of cholera have occurred among the millions of Americans who have traveled in recent years to cholera-infected areas.

When cholera was discovered in Guinea last August, it was the first time in about 75 years that the disease had been reported below the Sahara. WHO experts predicted that cholera would spread in Africa, and since then cases have turned up in Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo.

In recent weeks, the WHO has dropped several countries from its cholera lists, but health officials voiced skepticism that the disease had disappeared from these countries.

Because cholera tends to be a summer disease, a seasonal cycle may account for the recent decline. But the health officials said they suspected that some health authorities had ignored an international agreement under which member countries of the organization are obliged to report cholera cases immediately.

No Medical Sense

The WHO experts have emphasized that trade sanctions against cholera-infected countries make no medical sense. Furthermore, some countries have taken excessively harsh and scientifically unsound control measures which have tended to drive the disease underground.

Because of the uncertainty as to where cholera truly exists, Health Center physicians advise tourists to the Middle East and Africa to get two injections of cholera vaccine to "facilitate their travel." The vaccine presently used is only partially effective but researchers expect to test a new, and hopefully more effective, vaccine shortly.

The center's doctors advised that swimming in regions where cholera is present is safe "only in chlorinated pools."

The doctors also advise travelers not to take antibiotic drugs as a protection because these are reserved for treatment only after a person gets the disease.

Medical research has led to an effective cholera treatment. The death rate from cholera—if treated in time—is now about 1 percent, contrasted with the 50 percent rate just a few years ago. Ten countries in Asia and the Middle East are now cholera-infected.

## Women's Lib Rally Dampened in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Fighting rain and gusting winds kept down numbers but not the spirit of a feminist march yesterday to Mayor John Lindsay's residence to insist on free abortions and child care centers.

"Out of the kitchen, out of the house, out from under, women unite," chanted some 300 women and 50 men as they marched about two miles in heavy rain and wind. "Castration for rape," they added.

The women rallied a few streets from the mayor's residence but left after refusing to discuss their demands with Mr. Lindsay's top executive aide, Barry Gottehrer. The feminists had been told earlier in the week that the mayor would be out of town but that two aides would talk with the group.

## Hughes Tool Men Still Out Of 7 Casinos

Nevada Court Studies \$150 Million Property

By Wallace Turner

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 13 (NYT).—Howard Hughes' designated agents were still barred yesterday from access to his seven Nevada gambling casinos, a week after they appeared here to take possession and to dismiss the man who had been running things.

Although outsiders were trying to negotiate a settlement, Robert A. Maheu, who refuses to give up his claim to directorship of the Hughes properties here, seemed determined to proceed with his litigation.

Charles C. Davis, Frank W. Gay and C. J. Collier Jr., all top officials of the Hughes Tool Co., have been under a temporary restraining order that forbids them to interfere in the operations of Mr. Hughes' six casinos here and one in Reno. The restraining order was obtained a week ago by Mr. Maheu, whose dismissal has been sought as director of Hughes Nevada operations.

Conferences and an informal meeting of the tool company's board of directors in District Court here delayed the resumption of testimony yesterday on a motion to dissolve the restraining order.

Six Directors

Six of the ten directors have been here all week, and presumably stay until the issues are resolved over control of the \$150-million Hughes empire in Nevada.

Most of the Nevada properties have been acquired since Mr. Hughes came here on Nov. 25, 1966, to live in seclusion in a penthouse at the Desert Inn, a casino hotel he bought a few months after his arrival.

The directors appeared on schedule in court, as they had since Tuesday, and were soon summoned by Mr. Davis, chief counsel of the tool company, to an informal meeting in one of the other courtrooms, vacant on a Saturday.

There, reliable sources said, they talked with Jack H. Hooper, chief of security for Hughes Nevada Operations, whose dismissal also has been sought by the tool company executives.

Mr. Hooper is not a party to the restraining order obtained by Mr. Maheu, but he has thus far refused to give his resignation in compliance with the request of the tool company executives.

Signature Question

While the directors met, two experts on questioned documents met in the ballroom of the office of the court.

The experts are Charles Appel, called by Mr. Maheu to testify on the authenticity of a signature by "Howard R. Hughes" on a stock proxy, and Ralph Bradford, called by the Hughes Tool Co. to support its claims of authenticity to Mr. Hughes' alleged signature.

The proxy was used to vote Mr. Hughes' casinos. The others are controlled directly by the Hughes Tool Co.

Mr. Appel, as indicated in the testimony of another witness yesterday, is expected to say that the signature is an imitation of other signatures of Mr. Hughes with which he compared it. Mr. Bradford is expected to say the signature is Mr. Hughes'.

## U.S. Lacks Proof Of Herbicide Use On Angola Crops

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A State Department official has said that the United States has no information that Portugal has used herbicides to destroy food crops grown by rebels in Angola.

John F. King, a department spokesman, said Friday, the press reports that the department had such information were not true. "We don't know what they are doing there," Mr. King said.

An article in the New York Times (also published in the International Herald Tribune) last week reported that the State Department had received information from the U.S. consulate in Angola that Portugal had used herbicides. The article said the information was not conclusive, but State Department officials later pointed out the accuracy of that report.

Mr. King also said that the United States was not investigating the issue and department officials explained privately that, while Mr. King was technically correct, U.S. diplomats have been instructed in intelligence guidance to be mindful of the issue and ask questions informally if they have the chance.

## UN to Study Ideas On Charter Review

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—Over the objections of Soviet-bloc nations, the General Assembly approved Friday a proposal to invite suggestions for a review of the UN Charter. The vote was 82 to 12, with 11 abstentions.

Soviet delegate D.N. Kolesnik said the matter had "far-reaching and serious consequences" and the time for review of the Charter "has not yet come."

The resolution, the result of a Filipino initiative, does not call for revision of the UN founding document, but for suggestions for a review.

The 127 member states are invited to submit their views to Secretary-General U Thant by July, 1972.



BITING THE HAND THAT BLESSED HIM—Grimacing in pain, John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia may be telling himself that charity should stay at home. There he was, at a Christmas party for the city's handicapped children, innocently chucking the young ones under the chin, when Ronnie Brooks, 3, unimpressed by the awe and dignity of the whole affair—and maybe hungry—took a nip of his eminence.

## Collecting for 3,000 Offspring

## Gypsy Father's Huge Fraud On French Social Security

By Don Cook

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Antonio Jimenez Moreno will go down in the history of a muddled and shaken French social security administration as the father of 3,000 children.

Not that Moreno is some Moslem potentate who actually fathered 3,000 children. He is, in fact, an uneducated almost illiterate Spanish gypsy, now safely back in Valencia. But during an eight-year stay in France, he managed to register 3,000 children on the French social security rolls, thereby bilking the French government out of an estimated \$6 million—which is quite potent enough for the French.

The astonishing story of Moreno's incredible running fraud of the French family allowance system has been unfolding bit-by-bit for the last two years, ever since a young member of his gypsy band drew the attention of the French police by stabbing his wife to death in Marseilles in the summer of 1968. In their investigation, the police found a "golden book" of the false names, birthdates and parents of all of Moreno's 3,000 "children."

The social security administration did not categorically admit that the fraud ran as high as 30 million francs. But that's what it would add up to if Moreno collected everything. The French do admit that they have taken some sharp administrative measures to close the loophole through which Moreno marched his mythical families. But Moreno himself is living it up back in his native land from which he cannot be extradited.

Shift to Africa

Let us begin at the beginning. Moreno, known among the gypsies as "el-Chorra," first went from Spain to North Africa with a clan of normal gypsy dimensions, 15 or so in all. Then, when the Algerian war reached a climax in 1960, he crossed to the French island of Corsica and settled near the town of Bastia where he managed to obtain a false French identity card under the name of Vincento Cortez. Somehow or other, he also managed to register six non-existent children on the French social security rolls, in addition to his own large family, and the game was on.

He initiated other members of his gypsy community in the innocent ways of French bureau-

cracy. And soon they were all living high in Corsica, drawing allowances of 125 francs a month (in those days) for each existent and non-existent child.

Things were going so well that Moreno decided to change operations to a larger town with more social security offices at which to register. Marseilles was chosen. The band descended on that innocent capital of dope peddlers and white-slavers, and in no time at all Moreno had organized a veritable factory for turning out false children. He pressed all manner of fellow gypsies into service as false parents, getting certificates of birth and marriage, trotting off to the administration offices under a variety of names and identities to register more and more.

Spelling No Problem

He even took to manufacturing his own false stamps, in order to turn out fake birth certificates more efficiently. The only trouble was that he couldn't spell very well. But this does not seem to have caught the eye of the French bureaucrats. One of his fake school-registration certificates for a non-existent child read "ecole publique de Garsson." But it worked perfectly well anyway.

Moreno added other refinements. He would register false pregnancies so the non-existent wives could collect special pre-natal allowances. Then when he got each of his fake families up to ten children, he would conveniently register a "disappearance" of the father so that the allowances for the bereaved mother would be increased in accordance with normal social security administration procedures.

When, very occasionally, social security investigators sought out the Moreno tribe to check up on the kids, everybody would dash in and out of the caravans, changing costumes and family identities with the dexterity of a mass human shell game.

Then, in the summer of 1968, Francisco Falguero Dominguez, one of the younger hot-heads of el-Chorra's intrepid and imaginative band, stabbed his wife—a very bad thing to do, even in Marseilles. Even the police had begun to wonder how el-Chorra was managing to live it up. In his abode they found a fat album which he had not unreasonably titled his "livre d'or."

197 Families Listed

It was a careful, though not very literate, registry of 197 imaginary families and 3,000 children, with the sums of money he had drawn from the social security administration over the years meticulously recorded opposite each name.

El-Chorra did not wait for the outcome of the investigation. He took off for Spain, where he was out of the reach of the French because there is no extradition treaty between the two countries. But the Spanish authorities did jail Moreno in Barcelona for three months for possession of a revolver—after which he moved on to Valencia where a correspondent for the newspaper France-Soir recently found him "in gaudy silk shirt with a gold wristwatch and ring and leading a merry life with his pocket full of banknotes."

Meanwhile, back in Marseilles, the French social security administration is cleaning the pile off its face and tightening up on its generosity toward gypsies. The French have received from the Spanish police yet another list of gypsy children, indicating that word of Moreno's success got around.

Central Register

In any case, there is now one central social security register in Paris for all migrants in France, wherever they may be traveling. They can register anywhere in France, but the registration is then computerized in a central bureau which has been well alerted to the need to watch out for frauds.

Thus, it is no longer easy for gypsies to register several times over in various localities, claiming that they have lost their old identity cards.

El-Chorra's name will long be remembered in French bureaucracy.

© Los Angeles Times

Fred Waring in Hospital

EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13 (AP).—Orchestra leader Fred Waring suffered a heart attack Friday at his home but was resting comfortably at a hospital yesterday, his physician said.

## In Yugoslav Village

## Emigre Who Went Home Is Sentenced for War Crime

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

BELGRADE, Dec. 13 (NYT).—When Radovan Mirkovic returned from Canada to his native village of Konjarnik last July he expected a gala reunion with his family. He thought they would be proud of his big new automobile and eager to hear of the prosperity he had gained working for General Motors in St. Catharines, Ontario.

Instead, Mirkovic, 50, was denounced by neighbors and arrested within days of his return.

Friday night a jury sentenced him to death as a war criminal, convicted of having executed seven unarmed, teen-age partisans on March 17, 1942, when he was a member of a royalist Chetnik guerrilla group.

The jury, which met in the south Serbian town of Leskovac, automatically commuted his sentence to a 20-year prison term. His fate, however, is seen as a reminder that in Yugoslavia the bitter memories of World War II have not died.

Trial Testimony

According to testimony at the trial and even to an admission of guilt that Mirkovic gave authorities but later recanted in court, he and a Chetnik associate volunteered to kill the seven boys, who were roped together and shot in a school yard. Six of the victims' names are known. The seventh remains anonymous.

Lasar Damjanovic, who was convicted by a 1946 military tribunal for his part in the killing, served a 20-year sentence and testified as a prosecution witness in the Mirkovic case.

What puzzles Yugoslavs and foreign observers alike is why emigres with past records think they can return here without risk.

Multination Aid Is Readied for El-Aksa Mosque

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (WP).—With financial help from Jordan's King Hussein, a bit of international help from Israel and the possible aid of a dentist's drill, repairs on the fire-damaged el-Aksa Mosque in the old city here may begin soon.

The king already has promised the equivalent of \$12,000 to help refurbish the mosque, one of Islam's most sacred shrines, and has said he will review another request for \$1.4 million for repair work if that much is needed. Moslem (and some Christian) Arabs in the Jerusalem area have contributed \$207,000 to help repair the mosque.

For its part, Israel has agreed that a team of Egyptian experts who had been helping maintain the el-Aksa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war can return to help with the el-Aksa repair project.

The dentist's drill? The craftsmen may have to use one for some of the intricate work necessary to restore the mosque's pulpit. It is a 12th century ebony masterpiece of carving and frework built with ivory nails to preserve rust-free its largely mother-of-pearl inlaid surface.

Mr. Kluthe, who spent the years from 1938 to 1947 in emigration in England, was a vice-president of the Liberal World Union and the European Union.

J. U. Fortocarrero

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Miguel J. Uvert Fortocarrero, 53, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Britain and the Netherlands, died at the London Clinic yesterday after collapse at his home.

Rear Adm. H.W. Gordon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—Rear Adm. Howard Wright Gordon Jr. (retired), 67, who commanded the destroyer USS Johnston (DD-559) during World War II, died of a heart ailment Wednesday at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

From 1940 to 1942 and again from 1953 to 1957, when he retired from 30 years of Navy service, Adm. Gordon was attached to the Navy's Public Information Office here.

After commanding a submarine in 1937, Adm. Gordon, who was sometimes known as "Buster," was assigned in 1940 to Navy public relations. He went back to sea duty in June, 1942.

As commander of the destroyer Duran, he participated in North Atlantic convoying, in the invasions of Africa and Sicily and in capture of the Vichy French submarine Medusa.

Later, he took command of the destroyer Ingraham, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific, and assisting in the Philippine landings in late 1944.

Belgium to Alter Rule Barring Alien Students

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (AP).—Belgium's government Friday amended a regulation to restrict entry of foreign students after an intensive 12-day protest campaign in the universities by students who demanded withdrawal of the measure.

After a wave of class strikes, hunger strikes, street demonstrations, sit-ins, invasion of a broadcasting studio and violent clashes between students and police in Louvain, the cabinet decided that foreign students can be admitted on an authorization from a Belgian university.

Concorde Flies At Mach 2 With Debré Aboard

TOULOUSE, France, Dec. 13 (AP).—French Defense Minister Michel Debré yesterday flew at twice the speed of sound aboard the French-Soviet supersonic transport Concorde, but the landing after the flight was made at Toulouse instead of as planned at Paris, because of fog.

The Concorde prototype left its base at Toulouse yesterday morning and went to the Brétigny Air Force Base outside Paris to pick up Mr. Debré and Henri Ziegler, President of the French National Aerospace Co. (SNIA), which handles the French part of the construction.

On its 15th test flight, the plane flew at supersonic speed for 1 hour 8 minutes and at Mach 2 for 47 minutes. The flight, which went out over the North Sea for the supersonic portions, lasted 2 hours 40 minutes.

LA CALAVADOS

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## Greece Give Papadopoulos Press Contr

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Greek military-backed regime announced yesterday a resignation of its press and information vice, and brought them under direct control of Premier C. Papadopoulos.

The press department was named the Secretariat-General Press and Information. F. Col. Ioannis Anastasiadis has been head of state radio television, was sworn in as a secretary-general. Col. Anastasiadis was a member of the group that seized power in 1967.

The announcement said it was the "information of and international public on Greek topics and problem as well as the supervision and control of press, radio, television and other audio-visual media in theater and cinema."

The press secretariat will be visited by a five-man body parts nominated by the press and could employ one Greek or foreign adviser "on liaison and prestige and ability."

Delegate Authority

The premier is empowered the decree to delegate authority for press affairs to one minister without portfolio an under-secretary.

The new system was set as designed to bolster the of Under-Secretary George Galas, the controversial spokesman, by giving him authority over all press in tion services.

Mr. Galas, a 42-year-old Marxist, who switched in 1966 and is now a Communist, had been made responsible for the regime's mass five month ago, but yesterday the regime's pre information network had independently.

The third anniversary to King Constantine's abortive topple the military-backed would have passed unnoticed on front-page editors for the first time in years, which termed it "the ann of foolishness," in a banner line.

There was no mention king's possible return from in Rome although the regime policy is that King C. would come back after holding of the first general election.

The coup leaders, however refused to set a date for monetary elections, and said there is no plan to invite him to return earlier.

Narcotics Carbs

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Greece yesterday introduced imprisonment and heavy fines people involved in smuggling illegal selling of narcotics. Prison terms now range five to 20 years instead of previous sentences from six to ten years and repeated offenders are liable to life imprisonment.

Blast at Kansas U.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 13 (AP).—An explosion ripped through University of Kansas center Friday night, three hours after a telephoned threat bombing. Three persons were and the computer damage was estimated at \$100,000.

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12/14/70

### Is Firm at End of U.S. Visit

## an Sees Talks Only on Basis of Equality

ORKE, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Mr. Dayan repeatedly stressed Israel's willingness to negotiate, but he said: "We don't want to negotiate unless things are free and equal."

He referred to a letter read at a news conference two weeks ago by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad in which Mr. Riad said that the United States had guaranteed not to send arms to Israel while peace talks were going on. Mr. Dayan compared this situation to sitting at a negotiating table with a gun held at the head of Israel by Egypt.

He said that Israel's UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoa had been instructed to enter negotiations "without prior condition." Mr. Dayan said that this meant Israel had no absolute boundaries in mind.

He added that Israel was willing to negotiate "within the framework of the Security Council resolution of 1967, but, for us, it is not a bible."

Gen. Dayan, in an appearance

on the "Meet the Press" television program today, reiterated many of the same points.

Mr. Dayan left New York early today on the return flight to Israel.

**New Truce in Jordan**  
AMMAN, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Arab Truce Committee announced a new peace initiative in Jordan today and asked both army and guerrillas to refrain from being provoked into fresh clashes.

The move calls for a general exchange of prisoners and a military withdrawal from the points of tension in northern Jordan. It also creates a joint information agency to deal with all future statements on truce violations.

The truce team's announcement followed two weekend meetings between the government and guerrillas held to seek ways of ending ten days of sporadic violence in the country.

In these talks, the guerrilla newspaper Fatah said, the guerrillas threaten to "go underground, with all what this means of scorched earth, unless the situation improves. It said such a policy would affect all of the Arab world rather than Jordan alone.

[The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today that guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat has asked Syria and Egypt to use their influence in Jordan to prevent further violence.]

The truce team's initiative calls for both sides to withdraw from the northern Jordan area—the center of last week's fighting.

The two sides have agreed to release all prisoners held on non-criminal charges, the truce team said.

The initiative was the latest of several containing similar proposals that have been drawn up since the September civil war. All of the previous attempts fell apart, with new clashes between the two sides.

**Hussein for Peace Force**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—King Hussein of Jordan today supported the possibility of an international peace-keeping force as the best way to bring a permanent end to fighting in the Middle East.

Speaking in a recorded television interview broadcast today, the king, who conferred with President Nixon here last week, said the odds are now in favor of such a force.

King Hussein, who stated that the United States holds the key to peace in the Middle East, said he had made a modest request to the United States for more arms.

**Hussein in Paris**

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—King Hussein arrived today from New York for a three-day private visit to Paris during which he will confer with President Georges Pompidou and other government officials.

Hussein met this afternoon with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who later told newsmen the king was "rather optimistic" about the results of his visit to Washington.

"We examined together the conditions in which the Jarring mission [Swedish diplomat Gunnar Jarring of the United Nations] could resume with the best chances of success. It is clear the conceptions of the king and of France are very close," Mr. Schumann said.

**Cornfeld Said to Settle Actress' Assault Case**

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—An American actress who claimed international financier Bernard Cornfeld assaulted her will not pursue the case in court.

A lawyer representing Victoria Principal, 20, said she had made a "private arrangement" with Mr. Cornfeld instead of claiming damages in court.

The founder of Investors Overseas Services, the Geneva-based mutual funds group, had a court injunction imposed on him 11 days ago after Miss Principal claimed he had assaulted her in a London flat last month.

**3d Tunis Quake**

TUNIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—A brief earthquake shook the Tunis area early today, the third in two days, cracked walls and windows and sent thousands of terrified residents out on to the streets. No casualties were reported. The series of quakes is blamed on a fault running from Agadir, Morocco, to Skopje, Yugoslavia.

**Brazil Abductors Said to Ask Swiss to Divulge Depositors**

CURITIBA, Brazil, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Five supposed communists from the kidnapping of Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher have demanded that the Swiss government divulge a list of Brazilians with deposits in Swiss banks, newspaper sources said today.

The communists, immediately confiscated by the police, also demanded that the list of the depositors be published in Brazilian newspapers and that the Brazilian government confiscate their money.

The messages were addressed to President Emílio Garrastazu Médici, and four newspapers. According to editors, the documents said the ambassador was well and staying in the uplands, away from Rio de Janeiro.

The notes were written on newspaper copy paper and were found at churches in this southern city.

Signed With Initials

They were signed with the initials of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VRP) and ALN, which could stand for either the National Revolutionary Alliance or the Na-



**SOLID SMOG**—Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty holds a ring made of compressed particulate smog—a combination of hydrocarbons and solids—gathered in an experiment at the Queen of the Valley Hospital. The compressed smog is a golden color with glittering flecks in the synthetic stone of almost gem-like hardness.

### Soviet Underground Test

UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 13 (UPI)—A powerful Russian underground nuclear explosion, west of the Caspian Sea, was registered yesterday, the Uppsala Seismological Institute said today.

### POW Friends in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—A delegation from Colorado Springs, Colo., arrived here today to seek information on American prisoners of war held by North Vietnam.

### Despite Lack of Gains in Kidnappings

## Separatist Dream Lingering On in Quebec

By Jay Walz

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (NYT)—With the release of James R. Cross, the British diplomat held for two months in a suburban Montreal hideout, the radical Quebec separatists' latest and boldest terrorist tactic has failed.

But the much broader movement of Quebec separatism from Canada is by no means dead. Not a single demand or gain was won, except the dubious one of safe passage to Cuba for the three kidnappers who surrendered the senior British trade commissioner in Quebec to the police last Thursday.

Canadians, especially French Canadians in whose midst the terrorists operate, are relieved, but this weekend they displayed no jubilation. Most agree with Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec Province that "terrorism in Quebec is not ended."

### A Breathing Period

However, while the known ring-leaders of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec are scattered and without power, there is "breathing time," as one official here put it. The militant terrorist front advocates the overthrow of capitalism and the political separation of Quebec from Canada.

Mr. Cross's kidnappers—Marc Carboneau, Jacques Lanctôt and Pierre Seguin—are in Cuba. Bernard Loris, who has confessed to taking part in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor and immigration who was strangled to death Oct. 19, is in jail here.

So are more than 40 other front activists arrested under the War Measures Act, invoked by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, on charges varying from membership in an illegal organization to conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Among them are Paul Vallières and Charles Gagnon, described by police as "Marxist revolutionaries" who have inspired the whole terrorist campaign.

### Killed After Ultimatum

Mr. Laporte's kidnappers killed him after the Quebec and Ottawa governments rejected an ultimatum listing their demands.

Mr. Laporte's death did not bring the front what it wanted: release and safe passage out of Canada for 23 "political prisoners"—front activists jailed on various counts—\$500,000 in gold bullion; publication of the front's manifesto in all Quebec newspapers; and identification of the person who had informed the police against the front, among other demands.

### Agostino the Mad Freed in Naples

NAPLES, Dec. 13 (AP)—A local court has sentenced a young Neapolitan whose wild rides on a motorcycle stirred riots in the hot summer nights of Naples to 14 months and 20 days in jail—then suspended the sentence and released him. Two thousand fans cheered his release Friday night.

Another 49 defendants in the same trial got terms ranging from four years and three months down to four months, and nine were acquitted. They were charged with having fought police and blocked street traffic.

The daredevil cyclist, known as "Agostino the Mad," used to speed on and off the sidewalks, often perking up his motorcycle on one wheel—his appearances timed at midnight sharp. He outraced police in cars who tried to stop him in the narrow streets of old Naples.

Fans by the thousands turned up to watch, and for five nights in a row, Aug. 23-27, riots broke out as they battled to stop police from catching Agostino.

Mr. Trudeau decried the "attempts by a small group to force its will on the majority by violence," and on Oct. 16 invoked the War Measures Act to confront the kidnappers with "ceaseless pursuit." Mr. Laporte was killed the next day.

Meanwhile, the Parliament has replaced the War Measures Act with a Public Order Act that keeps the front outlawed until next April 30. The terrorists therefore are at least unproven if not destroyed. They represent in any case only the extremist segment of the separatist movement.

Where does the separatist movement now stand as a whole?

From the start, René Lévesque, leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, denounced the terrorists in language as strong as Mr. Trudeau's. But recently he has used even stronger language to decry what he considers the prime minister's "dictatorial ambitions." The use of war measures is intended to stamp out all separatists, good and bad, he believes.

**Adherents for Cause**

Over the last two years, Mr. Lévesque, a former Liberal provincial cabinet minister, rallied a variety of groups to his cause of legal, negotiated political independence for Quebec with economic ties with English Canada.

In April's Quebec parliamentary elections, the Parti Québécois received 23 percent of the vote and elected eight members of the new provincial legislature, but Mr. Lévesque himself was defeated. He remains the party leader, partly because there is no one else to hold together its political and ideological patchwork.

Even before the kidnappings, Mr. Lévesque's hold was slipping because he has no official voice, and none of the elected separatists have made an impact on the legislature.

Now there is the further handicap of overcoming the public impression of all separatists as terrorists, or at least disturbers of the peace.

## cken Farmer, Irate at Dimout, Its Anger on TV and Elsewhere

EDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Millions of Britons watched a grimy farmer punched a go-slow power station worker on during a heated debate between a representative group of men and the studio audience on the David Frost show last night.

Mr. Medlicott, 50, a leading East Anglia poultry farmer, who in the audience, claimed that electricity power cuts hit him about £50 (\$120) a day on lost egg production just as he was recovering from the recent loss of 4,000 of his 16,000 rough fowl disease.

temper flared and the burly farmer marched on to the union man stood up and peeled off his jacket. "You're a list," the farmer bellowed—and swung a punch at the man, who fell back. Chairman David Frost separated the two.

Mr. Medlicott's anger was not the first protest action by Mr. Medlicott against power station workers who have caused power cuts throughout the country by their work-to-rule tactics.

Mr. Medlicott drove to the local power station near his farm and tons of liquid chicken manure over the offices and employees parked there.

go-slow power workers quickly found some of their lost: they chased Mr. Medlicott's manure spreader down the road when he fired two shots into the air. The men fell back, as hell-bent on making my own protest," he said.

## Refugees' Return to Israel by Peace

JER, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—A Saudi Arabia pull-back by Israel to 1948, six-day war bound not end the Middle in a Newweek magazine.

be a step forward but certainly not end the king said in his first since the war.

said his country agreed right to exist "but not Jewish state."

ans must be given the turning to their home—they must have equal their Jewish cousins, ill see the beginning of," he said.

## errand Clubs Seek Union the Socialists

Dec. 13 (Reuters)—The left-republican clubs former presidential candidate Mitterrand today approved his proposal the prospects of the Socialist party.

sion, after two days of ste within the group, ge for a new effort to of the non-Communist rance and mount an challenge to the govern-

of 15 to 20 delegates, in- alists, members of the group and other left- be named this week to of preparing a uni-

errand group is called tion of Republican In- It is composed of left- ten little known to the politically influential, use of the membership all servants.

errand sees a merger s group and the Social- moving the chances for the left, including the s.

ier on Coin

Dec. 13 (Reuters)—New (about 56 cents) coins profile of West Ger- first post-war federal Konrad Adenauer, are issued to mark the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the German Con-

## ion, for the on a Platter

ST, Northern Ireland, (AP)—The Rev. Ian militant leader of Ireland's Protestants, died two long-playing of his services at his sbyterian Church in Ravenhill Road.

ords sell at £2 (\$4.80) one of our LPs sells as we feel it has been said recording com- nager John Brown, already have 15,000 r these as a double

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# Christmas is a time for giving.

If you're planning on going home this Christmas, TWA can give you several things that will make your trip a little easier.

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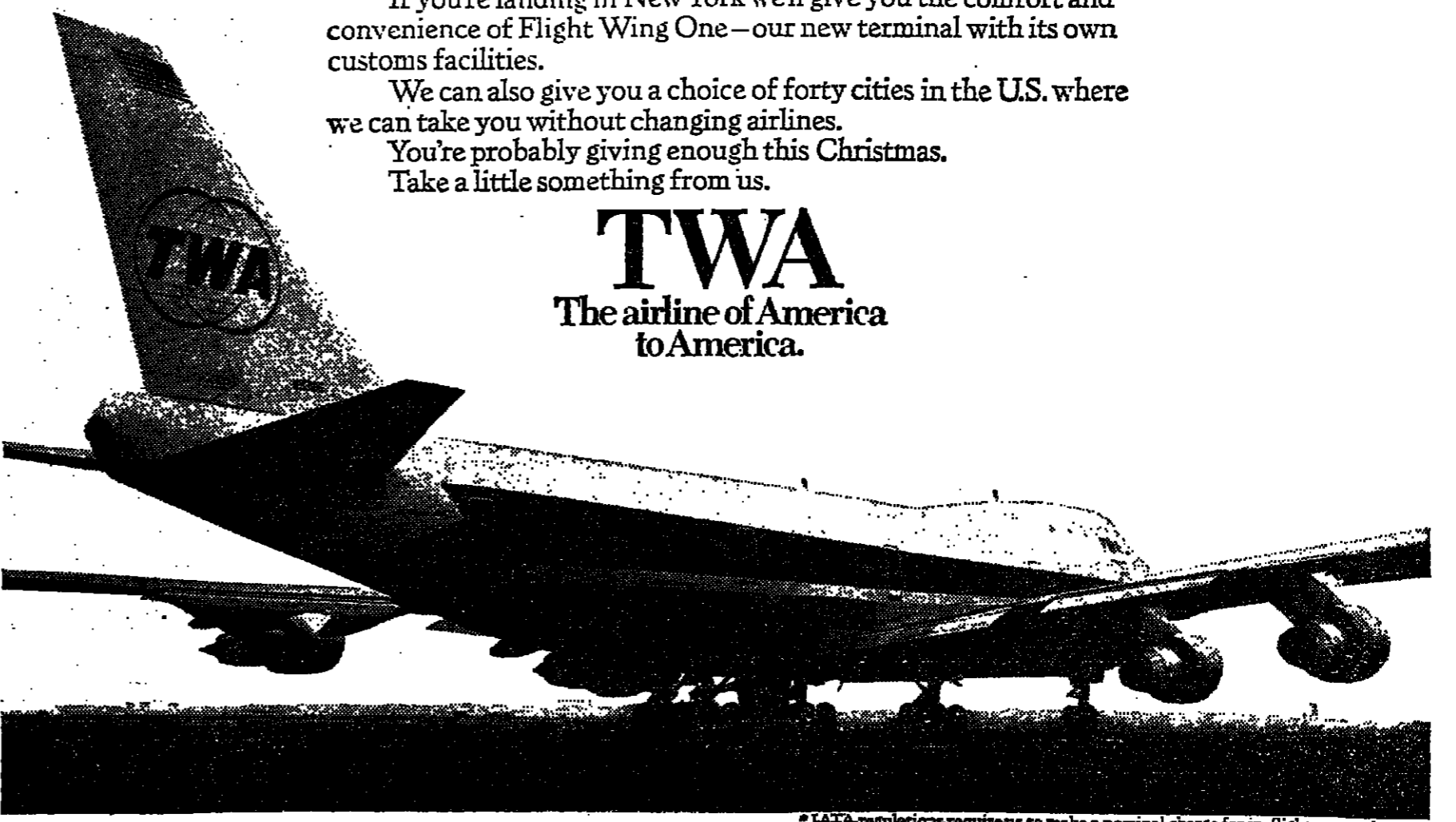
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## 45 Years After 'Middletown'

# Muncie Trims Its Square Corners

Whitman

(NYT)—"No about it, Muncie was in 1925, but important that the marked Fred M. real-estate office

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s class still runs d when the ere, and sets its values," said a all State Univer-

o agree that, these changes—a dif- city's ruling elite, of unionism and

noticeable cultural benefits and a new sophistication flowing from the presence of a 17,000-member academic community at Ball State. Meantime, the city's population has risen to 68,000 from a 1925 total of 50,000.

If the town the Lynds studied was "square," its people believe, today's Muncie has at the very least rounded off the corners a bit.

Dr. Whitney Gordon, a sociologist at the university, described the community's predominant social values as "the importance of work, of enterprise, of upward mobility, of material rewards."

"Making it for a worker these days," he already has one car and perhaps two—a color TV with a 23-inch screen," he said, "and if he has that, a camper is a status symbol."

"Making it in the upper-income groups is membership in a country club, travel abroad, or a Cadillac."

Home ownership is important in both groups. "A worker likes to live in his own house," according to Leland Stiff, a steelworker who is active in union affairs. "It gives him a feeling of accomplishment."

Many workers live now, as they did in 1925 and 1935, "across the tracks" on the south side of town, where the houses are small and jammed together on small plots. They are neat and well cared for, with flowers in the front yard, or in window boxes. They sell for \$7,000 to about \$10,000.

### Up to \$100,000

The houses of the wealthy are on the northside, where some houses cost up to \$100,000. Most, though, are in the \$45,000 range and even these are on relatively small plots.

Roughly 90 percent white and 95 percent Protestant—proportions not much altered in 45 years—Muncie upholds the Calvinist notion of the virtue of work. Its work force, blue collar and white collar, totals 22,000.

There are few idlers in town. Night life is spare and unexciting. Muncie gets going early; it is not uncommon for business appointments to be scheduled for 8:30 a.m.

"You work to get ahead," a Chevrolet worker said, over a glass of beer, adding that "I hope my kids can get a good education, maybe go to Ball State, so they won't have to work on the line like me."

"Muncie is work oriented," Mr. Ball said.

His company, which originally manufactured glass jars for preserving, is now in the aerospace field. Muncie also has two gear and transmission plants, a battery factory, a meat packing company and Chevrolet and Westinghouse factories.

People dress conservatively here. Skirts fall modestly just above the knee (midis and boots are rare). Men do not wear their hair long or grow sideburns or beards (even double-breasted jackets are uncommon).

One changing ideal involves the community attitudes toward marriage. Most marriages here occur shortly after high school, but unlike 35 years ago, the number of divorces each year now nearly equals the number of marriages.

Another change is Muncie's labor climate. In 1935, the city advertised itself as an open-shop town, and apprehensive business leaders, in cooperation with the local newspapers, were determined to keep "outside agitators" from organizing the workers and ushering in socialism.

Today the workers are organized 20,000 strong in such unions as the United Auto Workers and the United Steelworkers, and three years ago a steel-carrying member of the UAW was elected mayor. The issue of socialism was never raised.

### Family Dispersed

"We may not love them, but we've learned to accept them," said Alexander Bracken, the Ball Corporation president.

Thirty-five years ago the Ball family was Muncie. "The family has dispersed," the slow-speaking Mr. Ball says now. "We're not as important as we used to be."

One explanation, according to Prof. John Hannaford, a Ball State economist, is that outside ownership has taken over Muncie's industry and business. "Decisions are now made in Detroit, Chicago or New York," he said.

The Ball family still has interests in two commercial banks with combined assets of \$315 million and a big department store, and is promoting a plan to revitalize the grubby downtown area.

But the real power in Muncie rests with a shifting group of businessmen whose headquarters is the Muncie Club, an eating and social organization in a plain building with an equally plain interior on a side street.

"The decisions are made here, although we don't advertise the fact," John P. Scanlon, an insurance broker, said over lunch there.

Among the decisions was one to build a new county courthouse to replace an aging 19th-century structure. Another was to develop an industrial park at a cost of \$13 million.

The most significant change in Muncie is the growth of Ball State University from a small normal school. Situated in the northwest section of the city where once there were only cornfields, the university now has a student body of more than 16,000 and a faculty of 750. Not only does it pour \$40 million a year into the community's economy, it also serves as a cultural center for the townspeople. The university brings to Muncie music, art and theatrical productions that are well patronized by members of the upper middle class.

The university's alleged failure to reach lower income groups disturbs some on the faculty, who regret what they call the school's "snobism" and its

tendency to be "an alien island." Calm, open and easy-going on the surface, Muncie is feeling the stirrings of racial unease. "I just don't know how to describe it—what the blacks want," Mr. Ball said. "There seem to be few tensions on the street, but outside they've begun to develop."

In the black community of perhaps 10,000 persons living largely in two run-down areas, there is a lack of overt militancy. The community's most forthright spokesman is the Rev. J.C. Williams, a strikingly handsome man who wears dashikis and who speaks scornously.

### Black Attitudes

Mr. Williams says he can draw 1,000 Negroes to a mass meeting. But, while many blacks agree with him that good jobs are hard to get, that their housing is substandard, and that the police harass them, there is little disposition at the moment to battle the system openly.

The prevailing attitude in Muncie is affection for the town. "I'm very happy to come back after a trip," said Mr. Ball.

"It's a friendly place," said Dick Greene, an editorial writer on The Muncie Star.

"You can find your identity here," said Mrs. Martin D. Schwartz, a manufacturer's Vassar-educated wife, who once lived in New York.

"There are so many causes, you can always be busy," said Betty Newcomb, one of whose causes is the Women's Liberation Movement.

Mrs. Newcomb went to city hall recently to demand that the popcorn machine in the lobby and into the office of Mayor Paul J. Cooley. She emerged with his promise to establish a mayor's committee on the status of women in Muncie.

Obviously still in transition, Muncie does move and bend to meet some of the pressures of change.

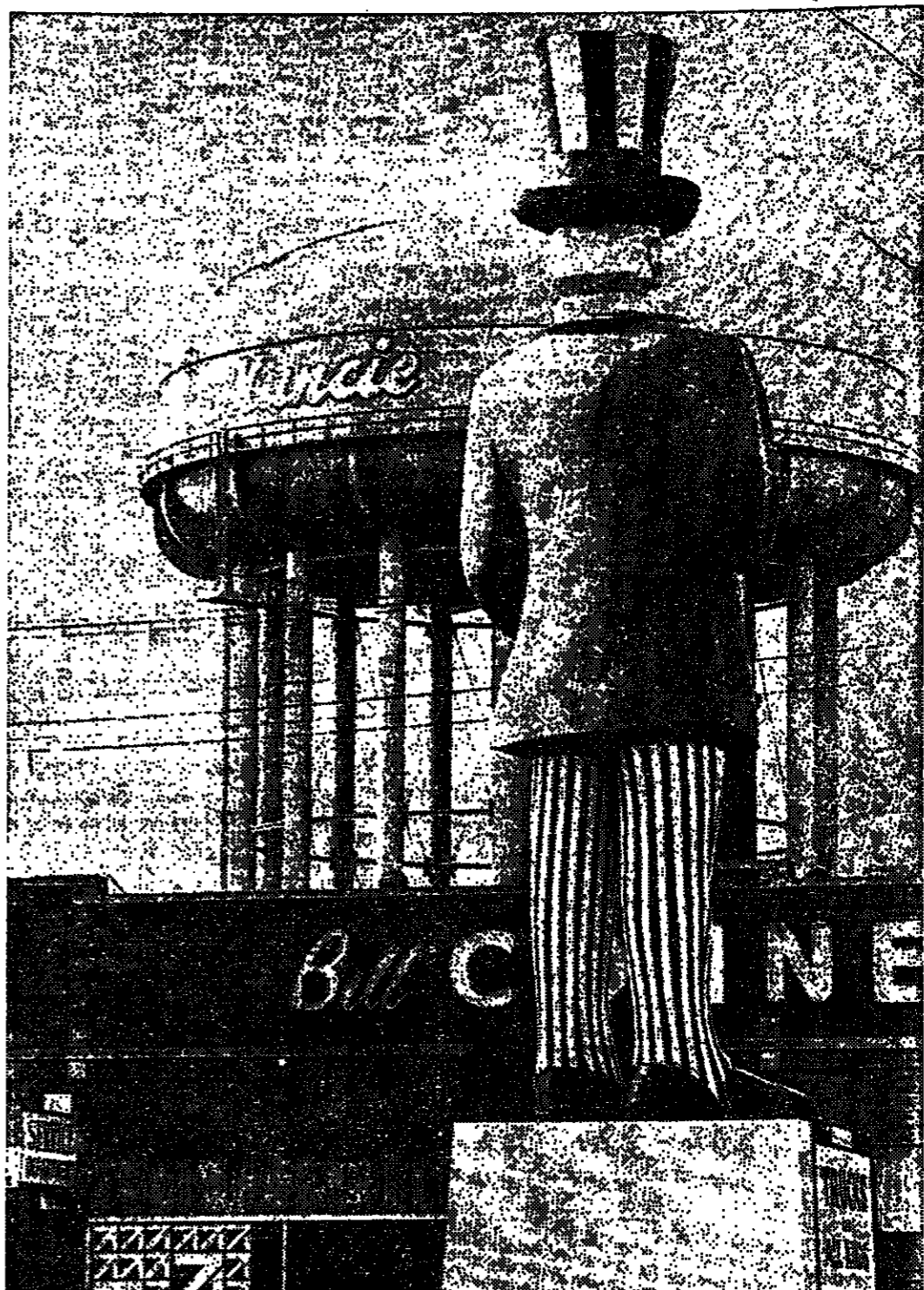


Figure of Uncle Sam in front of a truck dealer's, facing the Muncie, Ind., watertower.

## Why Were 7 Killed This Year?

# Hard Question at Soledad, Calif., Prison

By Laurence Stern

SOLEDAD, Calif. (WP)—The warden's problem is that he must run a jail but make it look like a day care center for social misfits. C.J. Fitch, who has 2,877 in his prison here and lots of trouble.

Seven people have been killed inside Soledad in this calendar year, two guards and five inmates. Accused of killing one of the guards by karate chopping him and throwing him off the third tier of Y-wing is George Jackson. The State of California alleges that Angela Davis gave George's brother, Jonathan, the guns used in the John Brown-like attempt to free three prisoners from a Marin County courtroom. This blood episode cost the judge and Jonathan his life.

But George lives and has made Soledad famous through the publication of his book of prison letters. He's been transferred to San Quentin, where Bantam paperbacks celebrated the publication date of "Soledad Brother" with a champagne party right outside the walls. San Francisco's hip, revolutionary literati attended and ever since C.J. Fitch and his correctional facility, as the prison is called by the bureaucracy, have been getting better known throughout the world.

### Rebels' Charges

The accusations against the institution have been building since the guards encourage racial strife in order to divide and run the place; that several of them have incited white inmates to murder black ones; that cruel and unusual punishment is dealt to "political" prisoners.

To this Mr. Fitch replies: "We have no political prisoners. The people sent here are the distillate of failure and violence in our society." And to prove it he gives you 33 pages of dossiers on some of the people who live here:

"Subject is 33 years, committed for murder 2d. Assigned to the adjustment center (the euphemism for the maximum security blocks where they put the real badies) after exhibiting bizarre behavior in his attempts to secure medication. He is heavily dependent upon drugs and in one instance actually assaulted a fellow prisoner for his medication. Has been in prison for one year and has spent most of his incarceration on segregated lock-up status. Recently threw hot coffee on a fellow prisoner in the main visiting room in the presence of outside visitors and fellow inmates."

That, Mr. Fitch tells you, is in a number of ways, is what he has to deal with. He is convincing and you forget to ask him how come in 1966 a federal court slapped an injunction on him to stop him from visiting "unconstitutionally cruel and unusual punishment" on a

prisoner by keeping him naked in the solitary confinement of what they call a strip cell.

You don't ask him because if you're inside Soledad and you're not a convict, then you're on his side, outnumbered with him and his 550 guards by "them"—the robbery lists, the burglary 2ds, the assaults with a deadly weapon, the rapes with force. It does not matter that they may be the exploited lumpens, the socially maimed, they did it, did what it says in these dossiers, and now they're dangerous to you.

### Urge to Accept It

You find yourself unable to ask the hard question, find yourself wanting to believe his answers. Why are there so many bodies at Soledad? "At least six people were killed at San Quentin last year and nobody said anything," he answers by way of not answering. Instead of pushing him and inquiring further, you accept his implied conclusion that you must kill people to run a penitentiary. You don't pressure him for something more to the point in the way of a response; he's doing a job for you, keeping frightening, dangerous men in here away from you, and you don't want to undermine his authority.

"Fear runs this place," says one of the guards. "Am I afraid? Sure I am, anybody working here would be a fool not to be afraid," says another. They're in the maximum security wing and it's feeding time. They, with the help of three or four carefully selected prisoners, are putting the food on stainless steel dishes, radishes and scallions for an appetizer, beef stew with what looks like lots of meat in it, broccoli, rice, and banana cake except for the ones who've been bad. They don't get dessert.

The men confined to the six-by-ten-foot isolation cells to eat radishes in misery are the most dangerous and disruptive, the agitators and troublemakers who can't be allowed to live with the general prison population whose regimen is less severe. Others are put in here for their own safety. Informers, cheats, men whom the prisoners might kill if they could. Their presence in the isolation cells demonstrates the frail control the guards have over what goes on inside this "correctional" facility.

The writing on the walls of the isolation cells tells something of the madness and boredom and defiance of the men who inhabit them. "The Clandestine Regional Committee in Action" is written in one place; in another there is the exhortation, "Cogitate!" and vocabulary practice: germane, celibate, gullible, recidivist, long lists of words with no context, to be misused perhaps in some handwritten court appeal. Or there are the words

which tell the next inhabitant of this steel cubicle: "One loses a bit of manhood with each stale compromising with power."

There are slits in the doors through which the food is passed and where the men can see you, fractions of shadowed faces looking out, crooked fingers beckoning, voices calling out to ask who are you, to come over here, I've got tell you something, doncha wanta know what really goes on in here? You move away back toward the gate that will let you out of the area where they can see you because you don't want those eyes on you, you don't want those fingers to touch you.

Yet with its fright and gloom this place of the damned reminds you of some other place you've been, some other institution where you're familiar with. It comes to you, Soledad is like a hospital. Penitentiaries and hospitals have much in common.

There are the flowers. All over there are flowers planted in the courtyard and on the outside of the mustard yellow, steel and cement buildings. Patients and prisoners are both powerless kinds of people who follow detailed living patterns prescribed for them by others. The feeding times at Soledad and in most hospitals are the same—aburdly early because of the staffs' shift changes.

The ratio of staff to inmates is higher than in any other institution except a hospital and the costs of keeping a prisoner, while not quite up to hospital's, are high: \$2,500 a year at Soledad and nearly \$4,000 at some other California penitentiaries that have more elaborate rehabilitational setups.

The way the place is run is also similar. As in a hospital there is a precise procedure for everything that is done: Locking up, unlocking, feeding, exercising, work, all must be accomplished in steps that are carefully written in the regulations. And then there is the

constant observation and monitoring of all that the prisoners do, even as to whether or not they try to snitch seconds at supper. All this, too, is written up and discussed at staff meetings, just as in a hospital.

### Staff Self-Esteem

Parallel social distinctions exist on the prison staff with the guards corresponding to the orderlies and nurses, and the upper staff—the criminologists, the social workers, the people who see themselves as professionals in what they call correctional work—as the doctors. The professionals strain toward a therapeutic model, toward seeing themselves as social healers, not as instruments of punishment or custodians of dangerous social paths. Once during the day Warden Fitch, who points out that his title is really superintendent, slipped and referred to the inmates as "our clients."

Maybe ordinary, decent men can't bear to think of themselves as keepers of men in cages; maybe they must have this rationale, this therapeutic model for what they do, even if it's putting men in strip cells. Maybe—to keep going—they must believe they are doctors to the damned. Yet even in their staff meetings the other, non-therapeutic aspect of their occupation asserts itself—as on the other day, when they were discussing the prison policy that no deal will be made for any hostage taken by the inmates, not even if it should mean the hostage's death, the death of one of the men in that staff room.

The truth of this correctional institution of Soledad, in Monterey County, is what's in the dossiers of the warden's... "Subject is 30 years old, committed for murder 1st, two counts. Involvement in a library riot. Has been in prison for 15 months and has already developed a pattern of rebelliousness."

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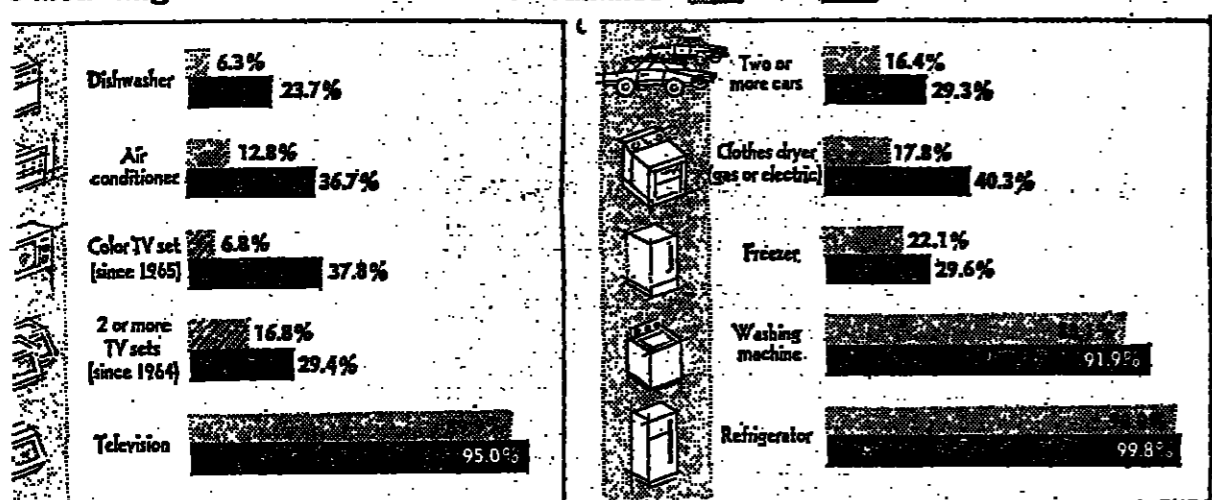
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## a Mounting Possessions of American Families 1960 1970



# Census Data Reveal Opulent Society

Rosenthal

(NYT)—(C)rea is not a Seattle school. y. So when his broke down last nedly seemed o economy car. But ought a full-size wagon.

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basic appliances—refrigerators, radios, ranges, and electric toms—went over 90 percent. Television sets rose to 95 percent, clothes washers to 92 percent, vacuum cleaners to 91 percent.

There were dramatic increases in the purchase of less basic but familiar appliances. For example, in 1968, when John Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard professor, first characterized this as the affluent society, about half of the American families had electric coffee makers. Now the figure is 86 percent.

Consumers have given an equally dramatic welcome to other appliances, for which no 1960 figures are available because the products were not marketed then. About 47 million home hair dryers have been sold since 1961. About 23 million electric carving knives have been sold since 1964.

There were striking increases in the number of families with multiple cars, television sets and radios. Since 1960, the proportion of families with one car rose from 75 to 80 percent. But the proportion with more than one nearly doubled, to about 30 percent. Families in the New York metropolitan area still have the lowest proportion of cars. About 58 percent have one or more, compared with 85 percent in Detroit, the leading area.

The proportion of families with one TV set rose from 90 percent in 1960 to 95 percent now—which is almost exactly the proportion of families with complete plumbing facilities. The proportion with two or more sets went from 17 to 29 percent. The average family now has five radios, compared with three in 1960.

The Census Bureau data is contained in a special report on ownership of cars, homes, and major appliances, based on a sampling of 13,000 households. Data on other appliances have been compiled by Merchandising Week magazine. It reports that consumer spending for items like appliances and stereo systems soared from \$7.8 billion in 1960 to \$13.9 billion last year.

Only a quarter of the difference is accounted for by inflation.

### No Real Surprise

Judging by Diane and Roger McRea, such statistics are not surprising. Since they were married four years ago, they have bought—or been given—almost all the standard mechanical or electrical possessions.

To the McReas, both 30 years old, many of these are not evidences of opulence, but necessities.

An automatic washer and dryer? Until their daughter, Lori, was born two years ago, they didn't have them. "I preferred the laundromat," says Mrs. McRea. "I could use as many machines as I needed to get all the laundry done at once. But now with Lori, it's a lot harder to get out of the house."

A freezer? The second-hand unit they bought two years ago is "the biggest bargain we've ever gotten—we can put away a whole cow and have meat for a year."

A blender? It's useful for making baby food at home, Mrs. McRea learned from her sister-in-law. "She keeps telling me how much water you pay for when you buy it at the store."

### Not Real Necessities

Other things are not necessities at all, Mrs. McRea concedes cheerfully. "The perfect example is our refrigerator." When they bought it, a persistent salesman persuaded them to pay \$25 extra for an automatic ice-maker.

"We didn't really want it. We didn't need it. But now, it's just so neat to reach in and not mess around with a tray of ice when you only want a couple of cubes."

But even such convenience items are not luxuries to Diane McRea. "Appliances are things you use. For me, the real luxury is furniture."

Still there is a recurring unease. "Roger and I talk about how different our life-style is than when we were kids. For

instance, I have trouble remembering what we did at home when there was no TV to watch. I worry about what it is that Lori is missing."

The experience of the McReas typifies millions of families. But it is like the general conclusions of the special census report, masks sharp variations at opposite ends of the income scale.

For example, among families with incomes over \$15,000, more than 90 percent have at least one car (and 63 percent more than one). But among families with incomes under \$3,000, only 41 percent have cars, leaving three of every five families dependent upon friends or public transportation. Nearly half of all elderly families have no car.

Similar contrasts exist for home ownership, for which the national figure is now 64 percent, a 2 percent rise since 1960. Among the over-\$15,000 families, 85 percent own their own homes. Among the under-\$3,000 families, 50 percent do.

The overall census figures also obscure poverty in other ways. Analysts note that the figures do not reflect the age of appliances and that those used by the poor often are old and in poor condition.

And even then, many poor people are dependent on the appliances provided by landlords. Only half of the under-\$3,000 families own washing machines, for example.

## Yale Prom Dies In 127th Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The Yale Prom, a 19th-century tradition that stumbled into the second half of the 20th, has run its course.

Its demise at the age of 127 is being attributed to nothing more virulent than lack of interest.

"There just wasn't enough support to keep it going," explained John Wilkinson, the dean of undergraduate affairs.

## The President and the Campus

Mr. Nixon's controversy with the commission he appointed to investigate campus unrest has developed a tendency to evade the real issues. This is in part the fault of the commission—or at least the fault of the implications its report conveyed. But the President has made his own contribution to the confusion.

The logic of the Scranton commission seems to be that the real sources of campus disorders and of youthful alienation lie in the society about them. The President is the most visible representative of that society; ergo, it is his responsibility to reduce the points of friction between the young and their social environment.

It was easy for Mr. Nixon to point out that the roots of alienation go back much further in time than his inauguration: that they spread far beyond the White House and its policies, and go much deeper: to the family, the church, the educational system, the consumer society itself. The President's powers, great as they are, and his moral authority, powerful as it should be, can only affect certain surface phenomena within the general mood of questioning and rejection that marks so many of the rising generation.

The real point is not whether the President is responsible for this mood, or for directing it into constructive channels—both of those responsibilities go beyond the powers of his office. The question is whether Mr. Nixon has, in fact, tried, as he claims, to exercise his moral authority "to bring an end to violence and bitterness," and whether

his efforts have been along lines that might bring some hope of accomplishing that end.

Mr. Nixon began his term with an avowal of just that goal, by moderating the tone of public debate. Most of his own expressions—as in the letter he has just addressed to William W. Scranton, chairman of the Commission on Campus Unrest—are unexceptionable. His problems in Vietnam, and the measures he has taken to solve them, deserve sympathy. But in Congress and with the public at large, including the campus dissidents, he has created the impression that he was more concerned with securing conservative justices on the Supreme Court than in winning enactment of his forward-looking family assistance plan; more involved in defeating his opponents in the Senate than in achieving a constructive legislative program.

Moreover, however moderate his own tone, he has given virtually complete endorsement to the inflammatory words of Vice-President Agnew. It is one thing to speak and act with courage, "unequivocally condemning violence and disruption as instruments of change." (In the President's words) and it is quite another matter to link every advocate of change with violence and disruption. That Mr. Agnew has in effect done; that has hampered the President in his efforts to bring about the changes he sees as necessary; that has caused concern, not only on campus, not only among the disruptive fringe, but with many Americans who want law and order but realize it must be based upon just laws, justly enforced, within an order that deserves respect.

## A UN Misstep

Guinea has now received the United Nations' full official blessing for its charge that the overnight invasion it suffered a fortnight ago was in fact launched by Portugal from the territory of neighboring Portuguese Guinea. By a vote of 11 to 0—Washington, London, Paris and Madrid abstained—the Security Council "strongly condemned" Portugal and declared that sanctions should be imposed against Lisbon in the event of another attack.

The Security Council's principal point is absolutely sound: Any country that invades another deserves the condemnation of the world community. We only wish that the forthrightness the council manifested in condemning Portugal had not been virtually nullified by its hypocrisy in failing to condemn Guinea over the years for its avowed support to invaders of Portuguese Guinea. An organization that so badly subordinates fairness to expediency can expect to have its processes and decisions exploited—but not granted respect. Indeed, the council's performance was worse than that. Its investigating mission visited only Guinea and took testimony—for a few hours—only from witnesses brought front and center by the

Conakry government. Thus did the council make it easy for Lisbon to blur the issue of its own responsibility by claiming it had been "tried" in a kangaroo court.

Aside from its unfortunate effects on the United Nations as an institution, the invasion is likely to have important implications in and around Africa. It has restored the anti-imperialist luster, useful in African political circles, of its victim and survivor, Guinean President Sekou Touré. It showed up the weakness of the rebels in Portuguese Guinea. It probably erases what advantages Portugal might have hoped to gain by its recent announcement of plans to give more autonomy to its "overseas provinces," including Angola and Mozambique as well as Portuguese Guinea. And it strains further the United States' already amply strained effort to enjoy the political and other benefits of its association with Portugal (a NATO member) even while it tries to stay on terms of mutual toleration with those African states most interested in the full independence of Lisbon's "provinces." The attainment of that latter goal remains, unfortunately, as remote as ever.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Generals vs. Sergeants?

Following the lead of the Navy and the Air Force, the Army is moving to rid itself of those minor plagues of the military life known today as "Mickey Mouse" and by less genteel names in the past. This is the maddening code of petty rules that prescribe everything from the distance between helmet liner and canteen on a man's barracks shelf to daily reveille by dawn's early light.

Few veterans look back with longing on their spit-and-polish days, or admit it if they do, except for those instances when they circumvented and outfoxed "the brass." For any soldier worth his salt, though, there were many such occasions. It might even be grudgingly conceded that the resourcefulness called for, even more the bit of daring, were part of the training for what lay ahead.

So, perhaps, was the adjustment to total discomfort, possibly even the acceptance of the wild illogic that would accompany them all the way up to Catch 22.

It is hard to regret the passing of such training camp traditions as the informal injunction by which so many rookies have lived: "If it doesn't move, paint it white; if it does, salute it." But we will remain skeptical that they have passed on, whatever the Pentagon's public relations generals may say, as long as there still are first sergeants and second lieutenants. And that may be just as well. It is questionable, after all, whether the ultimate hardship can be prepared for in comfort or the ultimate folly in sweet reasonableness.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Two Tyrannies

Is it better to be a non-Communist in the Soviet Union or an African in South Africa? Dr. Ramsey raised the question implicitly in his forthright comparison this past week between his experiences of phone-tapping and police informers in both countries.

How valid is the comparison with the Soviet Union? In the Soviet Union there is no right to strike. In South Africa the vast majority of African trade unions are not recognized and therefore cannot strike either.

Africans in South Africa cannot vote. Russians can, but not meaningfully. In

South Africa the press and the courts are still freer, partly because of well rooted tradition, but also because the whites want to preserve these liberties for themselves. There is no free African press.

Large-scale deportations have occurred in Russia, but not since the late 1940s. In South Africa they are going on now.

Every day of their lives Africans are reminded by whites-only notices that they are unwanted except as providers of cheap labor. In no other country in the world is so large an out-group humiliated so cruelly, so deliberately and so constantly.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1895

VIENNA.—It is stated the Emperor Francis Joseph has the intention of changing the order of the Austrian succession as laid down by the Pragmatic Sanction. His Majesty desires that his daughter the Archduchess Valeria, wife of the Archduke Francis Salvador, should succeed to the throne to the exclusion of the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este, the present heir presumptive and his son.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1920

PARIS.—Subscribers to newspapers continually complain, and with reason, of the uncertainty of delivery. According to the Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, the postal service is not to blame for the disappearance of journals. In many cases the concierge is not about when the papers are delivered and the postman is obliged to throw them on the mat, where they can be seized. He recommends that boxes for newspapers should be installed in all vestibules.



## SALT Talks Unspiced by Pepper

By James Reston

HELSINKI.—The strategic arms limitation talks here—undoubtedly the most important diplomatic negotiations in the world today—have achieved their first objective. After the first three rounds, they may not have disarmed the United States or the Soviet Union, but they have disarmed the press.

In short, they have been all salt, and so far as anybody outside knows, no pepper.

This is all to the good. For the first rule of successful American-Soviet negotiations is that if you are serious you are silent, and the negotiators have been silent in four languages: English, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

On security, both sides are in general agreement. The Soviet "spokesman" is not here, and the American spokesman, poor man, doesn't speak, except to give the time and duration of the meetings. The other day, the head of the American delegation, Ambassador Gerard C. Smith, said nothing in an interview with U.S. News and World Report, but even saying nothing in public was regarded as a breach of the rules and sent a mild official hiccup through the silence.

Nobody can logically complain about all this, for the purpose of these preliminary rounds is at least to establish confidence that the two delegations can sniff around the problem of limiting military weapons systems without losing confidence that their remarks are privileged, and without finding their every disagreement shouted from the headlines of the world's press.

### Growing Perils

Nevertheless, as the third round (an unfortunate official use of prefiguring language) ends, and the next session is planned for Vienna, there may be a problem developing as the secret continues, and for several reasons:

- The opponents of a U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement, and they are many and they are powerful, are not remaining silent. In fact, they are working actively against an arms treaty on the ground that the Soviets are not to be trusted.

- The longer the talks go on, without a preliminary pause in the arms race itself, the more anxiety and doubt there is on both sides about one or the other trying for a strategic advantage before any treaty is signed.

- Already there is mounting pressure during the preparation of the next U.S. defense budget for an increase in defense spending to meet the rising Soviet challenge in offensive and defensive missiles and on the sea.

- Finally, at the end of each session, there is a certain amount of consultation with members of the U.S. Congress and with other governments, whose security may very well be affected by the outcome of these talks, and this will inevitably lead to precisely the sort of calculated and subjective leaks that the secrecy of the past was designed to avoid.

This state of affairs, if prolonged, tends to favor those hostile to arms control, and to leave the advocates of an arms limitation treaty without any evidence of progress or even any information about whether one side or the other is putting forward reasonable general proposals.

The secrecy now is being carried to the point that, when Ambassador Smith said the United States had made a "proposal" for arms control, this was quickly corrected by Ned Nordness, the U.S. spokes-

man, to emphasize that Ambassador Smith didn't mean a "proposal" but merely an "outline."

None of this, of course, is new. All important negotiations tend to start this way. For example, when the preliminary proposals were put forward by the United States, the U.S.S.R., Britain, France and China for the creation of the United Nations in 1944 and were published by The New York Times at the start of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, The Times was accused of "wrecking world peace" as if there had ever been such a thing—and its correspondent was banned from the official briefings.

### Nixon 'Handicap'

There is another factor in this. The United States is not in the same position as the Soviet Union in the Helsinki talks. The Moscow leaders can compel acceptance by their government, and people of any arms limitation treaty they authorize their negotiators to approve, but President Nixon cannot. He must get the confirmation of the U.S. Senate, many of whose

members are in close touch with anti-arms agreement officers in the Pentagon, and many more who represent states that may face economic difficulties as a result of major cuts in the defense budget.

So the secrecy, while essential at the beginning and defensible later on, can easily be counterproductive if prolonged. The State and Defense departments tend to keep reporters out while they are settling on the broad lines of an executive arms control policy, which is fair enough, and then tell them to keep out again during the less process of negotiation with the Russians and the allies, and this is not all.

For when all these stages are completed, the standard operating procedure is to present the finished package to the Senate and the public with the argument that it has been years in the making, and for God's sake, don't change it or you'll wreck the whole thing. Surely at some point along the way, there must be some disclosure unless the opponents of any agreement are to arouse public opinion against it.

## Heath—II: Post to Pillar

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The grand design of Prime Minister Edward Heath's foreign policy is to get Britain into the Common Market, and then help the latter to assume a greater share in Western defense. In a sense he wants to end this island's role as an offshore post and weld it to a European pillar which, under the twin pillar or dumbbell theory first enunciated in Washington during the Kennedy administration, would speak louder inside the alliance.

This theory was originally conceived as a combination of two allied weights, North America on the one hand and Europe on the other, joined by the bar of the Atlantic Ocean. Although the descriptive phrase has fallen into disuse, the idea is still current if somewhat démodé. It is not at all démodé with Heath and will figure in his talks this week with President Nixon.

While there will be a conversational tour of the horizon, including economics, the Far East, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the central nub will undoubtedly concern the future of NATO and the Anglo-American relationship in that larger European Heath envisions.

Heath sees no reason for NATO to change basic strategy from the prevailing theory of flexible response—meaning reliance on conventional defense for as long as possible. He reasons that there is no sensible alternative even if efforts are made to rationalize the diminishment of conventional forces. Moreover, increasingly rapid transportation is available—above all to the United States—for emergency reinforcements.

### Costs Problem

The prime minister feels Britain is carrying its fair share of the alliance load, above all with recent aircraft and troop commitments, while keeping carriers in operation. The British burden is officially estimated at 5.1 percent of the gross national product. This is stated to be a higher proportion than that assumed by any other ally. U.S. costs in the Pacific area are excluded from this NATO analysis.

Consequently, Heath sympathizes with Nixon's argument that other North Atlantic partners must do more. The prime minister argues that the French are out of NATO (although still bound by the Atlantic Treaty) and the Germans and Italians contribute a perceptibly smaller share than Britain.

Heath maintains that Britain furnishes a "keel" to Western defense; complaints heard in West Germany that London should pay a larger share of the alliance's infrastructure are therefore unjust. Other allies may pay more into infrastructure, but Heath stresses the British teeth and that Nixon understands and professes this.

Undoubtedly the prospect of a stronger Common Market giving proportionately larger support to North Atlantic defense would gratify the American isolationist and help him oppose isolationist and trade restrictionists. And Heath feels such an expanded "Europe" will develop a mutually satisfactory relationship with the United States even though that will be preceded by a period of hard bargaining.

On the eve of his departure, the prime minister seems pleased with prospects of at least being accepted into "Europe." He gives French President Pompidou much credit for re-establishing a proper approach in negotiation and easing the old bugbear that Britain might come in as an "American Trojan horse."

British public opinion currently opposes market entry but the government has no intention of facing that problem yet. It doesn't want to start a drive to popularize its policy until the results of negotiations on the admission terms emerge next year. Heath wants to have the answers ready before he tries to swing public opinion behind a cause already endorsed by the Conservative, Labor and Liberal party leadership. Various subordinate problems could well be settled within "Europe" including Britain. For example, the quarrel about Ireland's partition might some day slowly vanish inside a wider framework. Likewise, the British aircraft industry—now almost wholly dependent on the fate of

## President and Press

## A Healthy Conflict

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In the American system as set up by our Founding Fathers, the President is the key man, and beginning with Theodore Roosevelt and World War I, his power to commit the nation has been paramount in the area of foreign affairs. In the nuclear age, the President has one of the two keys to life or death on this planet.

In a democratic system the public is entitled to know the mind of the man who leads the nation. Our election campaigns, for all their sham and tedium, have generally served well to illuminate the kind of fellow who is elected to the presidency.

Once in office, with all the protective devices that office has available to shield the President from the public, a chief executive will always try to show himself in the best light possible, avoiding exposure of weakness in his actions or his character.

Beginning with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the press conference has been a device useful to chief executives to sell their personalities and programs to the voters at home and to the world at large. Gradually the techniques have altered, moving from FDR's simple, direct quotation of a paraphrase to President Eisenhower's delayed radio and TV usage to President Kennedy's instant public performance.

### Built-in Conflict

This reporter has been attending presidential press conferences since the first year of FDR's first term. Throughout the years there has been one invariable: a built-in conflict between President and press. The President wants to use the conference for his own purposes; the press wants the conference to get behind the canned handouts and the set speeches to probe the man.

Those who think reporters are impolite or worse in questioning a President miss a central point: The success of the American experiment has been its system of checks and balances. Formally these were arranged by the Founding Fathers by setting up three co-equal and separate branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial—and they have served us well, by and large, over nearly two centuries.

But the Founding Fathers did not anticipate the growth of the press, as we have in this century, beginning with Theodore Roosevelt and continuing with FDR. They made no provision for the public questioner; there is no "time" as in a parliament of government when executive must answer legislators. With the new powers, that is impossible. There has arisen as a substitute, that is, in the press, though hands of most Presidents. Hence it is very difficult to have a President, as it were, who is not a "communicator" and who leaves a question that if he felt he was not doing it, he would do the press conference limit participation in it better to control it.

One has to look at the week's press conference: Nixon's first in that it July 30, to see its value issues: the war in Vietnam, the state of the domestic economy, the President's own health. But it is the feel, the tone that from the responses that tells so much.

On Vietnam, the President's tough line: North Vietnam, he felt, interferes with our troops with a wider ground rule. But what is in his mind? Is this the escalation of the war the doves believe, or is merely emulating the fighter backing out of a friendly saloon with a bludgeon to protect his own sense, feel, mood? One does not know how Mr. Nixon answers at a press conference, watching him do so. I would be less certain just one more reason: institution must be preserved.

## Letters

### Campus Truths

I have just finished reading the (H.T. Dec. 4) review of "Getting Straight" by Thomas Quinn Curtiss. I have some remarks to make, and they should be understood in the context of my recent membership in the student community at the University of California, Los Angeles, where I studied as an undergraduate.

"Getting Straight" is truth. Pure and simple, it tells it "like it is." It may be difficult for those unfamiliar with the recent developments in American education to accept the message of the movie, as is, apparently, Mr. Curtiss. If I may say so, both administrators and students are quite aptly portrayed in the film.

This suggests an even deeper truth, I am afraid, and it is one with which Americans had better

come to terms. Nowad- no purpose, no progress, no tolerance in America. Therefore, there is no America, only a set of struggling to maintain. But this is not so much of fact as it is of spirit manifested not only in universities, and I have many in one capacity but in other areas of life. Most notably, politics. Fortunately, there are my generation, as they may be, who have the degeneration of America. And, if my generation thwarted in its attempt human understanding, sense, Elliott Gould for my generation, the States of America may up the march toward mite of civilization.

CHARLES

Uppsala, Sweden.

### SST Alternatives

I applaud the sense of further SST funds not necessarily to the employees of the airlines, particularly Boeing. Perhaps Boeing shot and use some of its vast knowledge to develop modern passenger jets might be able to make less contribution to efficient, enjoyable, which more and more the real answer to transportation problem.

CLAYTON

Nice, France.

Mr. Nixon speaks a tongue, a dollar sign at two. His sincerity in the economic restraint, less credibility along hard-luck story of the a new quarter-billion expenditure would some \$700 million already in Paris.

## Herald Tribune

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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

	Sales in			Net		
	Bonds	High	Low	Chgs		
Tenneco 61592	9	73%	73%	33	-14	
Tenneco 61572	10	73%	73%	33	-14	
Telecom 61582	254	108%	105	107	-1	
Tenneco 61583	104	108%	102%	104	-1	
Tenneco 61593	154	81%	81	81	-1	
Tenneco 61594	387	88%	85	88%	-4	
Tenneco 61595	348	82%	80%	82	-1	
TennVAut 61571	77	111%	109%	110	-2	
TennVAut 61574	91	105%	104	105	-14%	
Texas 61585	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61586	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61587	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61588	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61589	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61590	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61591	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61592	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61593	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61594	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61595	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61596	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61597	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61598	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61599	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61600	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61601	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61602	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61603	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61604	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61605	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61606	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61607	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61608	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61609	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61610	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61611	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61612	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61613	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61614	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61615	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61616	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61617	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61618	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61619	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61620	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61621	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61622	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61623	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61624	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61625	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61626	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61627	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61628	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61629	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61630	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61631	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61632	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61633	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61634	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61635	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61636	10	81%	81	81	-1	
Texas 61637	10	81%	81	81	-1	

All Am Life	20e	54e	10% + 16	Liberty Nat Life	30	22%
Aetna Inc	32	57e	6%	Lifeforsure GA	48	13%
Allied Life	7e	7e	1%	Life Ins Co	11	1%
American Life	20b	124	13% - 14	Lincoln Amer Lf	8	1%
Am Family Life	s	104	10%	Lincoln Income Lf	40e	8%
Am Fidelity Life	10e	74	8%	Lincoln Cos	10e	6
Am Foundation Lf	10e	74	8%	Louisiana So Lf	1	14
Am General Life	10e	12e	13%	Lyons Am Life	1	1
Am Guaranty		6%	7% - 16	Lykes Ysnth Fincl		3
Am Heritaf Lf	20	10%	10% - 16	Manchester L&C	s	3

Am Int'l Grp cyf 2	96	97	+ 1/2
Am Inv Life	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Am N Ins Grp 38	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Pioneer Life	2 1/2	3 1/4	- 1/4
Mass Gen Cr			
Mercantile Secur			
Midwn Nat Ohio			
MidwnUnifLife 50e			
Mission Equities 20			

AmReinsur NY 2	74 1/2	75 1/2	Monarch Cap	64	17 1/2
AmReserve .82	46	47 1/2	+1 1/2	Monumental Cp	75
Am States Life .05	13 1/2	14	Monumental A 2		42
Assoc Madison	4 1/2	5	+ 1/2	Mutual Sav Lt	160
BNA Corp	10	11	NLT Corp	48	293 1/2

Bankers' Secor	20	11½	12½ + ½	Nat Life Fla	2
Benefic. Nat. Corp	44	44		Nat Old Line	67½
Benefic. Std. Lf. A	40	12½	13½	Nat Reserve Life	72
Calif. Westn St.	40	14	14½ + ½	Nat Westn Lf	4
				Nat Western A	10

Chase Nat Life S	71%	12	NorAm LifeIns	25	8%
Chesapeake LI B	5%	6%	Nor Atlan Life		5%
Chubb Corp L20	48	48%	North Cent	10	4%
Coastal LI Fins	9%	9%	NortheastHarrldne	1	1%
College Univ	7%	7%	NorthwestNatLife	36	1%
Colonial Life&Acc	47	48%	Occidental LI	10	3%
Columbia Natlaml	4%	5	Ohio Casualty	68	2%
Combines, etc	38%	30%	Chgo LI		1%

Cont Amer Life I	19½	21½	Pacific Sd S	3½
Critterions 40	56½	58	Peerless Ins	6½
Crum & Forster 1.80	42	42½	Peninsular Lt	9½
Crum & For pf 2.40	67	69 +1	Penn Life	27

ERC Corp	33%	54%	-1%	First Life	12%
Eastern Life	7	7 1/2		Piedmont Man	13%
Educators & Exec	10	9 1/2	10 1/2	Preferred Risk	14%
Empire Gen	3 1/4	3 1/4	- 1/4	Protective Life	12%
Employers Group	2.60	54	55 1/2 +2 1/4	Provident LIND	9%

Excelsior, NY .44	6½	7½	Pyramid Life .208	13
ExecutiveLife NY	5½	6	Rep Nat Life .20	14
Family Lf A s	19½	20½	Richmond Corp 1	35½
Farm&HomeLife .30e	5½	6½	Safeco 1.20	57½
Farm New Wid. .12	26½	27	Safeco pf .90	20½

Fid Union Life	.15	28½	.30	Seaboard Life	7½
Fst Am Finan	.20	13	13½	SecurityConnLife	5
Fst Colony Life		9½	10½	SecurityCorp 2	25½
FstFederalLife	.32	14½	15½	SecLife&Acc	.30
FstMutuals	5	7¼	7½	Sec Times&Guar	.20
					5

Franklin Life 30a	14%	14%	-1%	Southland Life 1	35%
GL Enterprises	2%	2%		Southwest Life Ins 1	34%
Gen Reinsur 140	400	444	+2	Std Sec Life	9
Geo Washinton	5%	5%		Steteman Group 15e	5
Ge Infl Cp	13%	13%	-1%	SunLife 23a	11

GEORGE & ACC 108	12	13		Time Holdin 30	21
GovtEmployers 120a	47 1/2	48	- 1/4	Underwriters Nat	22
GovtEmployLife 20	29	29 1/2		Unicoa 80	13 1/4
Great Crnwth 1f	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/8	Union Fidelity	19 1/4
Gt Southern 28	9 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/8	Unit Amer Life 5	5 1/4

Hannover Intl Co	4%	5%	Unit Fire Ins	40%	8%	
Remover Insur	25	25% + 1%	Unit Founders	Life	5%	
Hartford Boiler	1.44	32	32%	Unit Liberty	Lt	10
Home Security	.40	14%	15%	Unit Life & Acc	.10	8%
Home Mann Ed	.07%	10%	17%	Unit Sav Life		6%

Indep Armer Life	4	4 1/2	Variable An Life	11 1/2
Independent Life	2 1/4	2 3/4	Vico Corp	4 1/2
Infcon Co. 20	8	9	Washington Nat	22 1/2
Intercontinental	4 1/2	4 1/2	WashNat p12.50	35
Intl Holdin	4 1/2	4 1/2	Westn Cos S	45

Windsor Life	3%
WorldSvcs Life	8%
Zenith Unit Corp	3%

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues)

Units of Account	KLM 84-75	1
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Centrest 8 1/2-85 .....	10 1/2 10 1/2	Frump 8-74 .....	1
C.P.R. 7 1/2-80 .....	88 1/2 99 1/2	Shel Frapaise 8 1/2-75 ..	1
Com. Fed. Elect. 8 1/2-88 ..	87 82		
Com. Fed. Elect. 8 1/2-79 ..	96 97		
Com. b. Cramble 8 1/2-84 ..			

C.U.F. 6%-'77	85%	36%	CNT 8 1/2-'85	71
Ecom 7%-'78	93 1/2%	94 1/2%	Daimler 8-85	71
Ecom 9 1/2-'80	102	103	Denmark 8 1/2-'85	71
Europ. Coal Steel 6%-'85	85	85	Dunlop 8 1/2-'85	71

Manitoba 8 1/2-85	102 1/2	103 1/2	Hoogovens 8 1/2-85	101
Norges Kommunk 5 1/2-83	84 1/2	85 1/2	KCI 8 1/2-85	101
Nederles 6 1/2-80	98 1/2	99 1/2	Ind. Bank Japan 8 1/2-85	101
Rend 6 1/2-83	86 1/2	87 1/2	Ind. Bank Japan 7-83	101
Sand 12-37				

Wetney 7 1/2-84	86 1/2	87 1/2
<b>Guilder Bonds</b>		
AEQ 8 1/2-75	102 1/2	103

Alge Bank Ned 8-75	101 1/2	102 1/2	So. Africa 8 1/2-85
Amro Bank 8-75	101 1/2	102 1/2	Taneco 7 1/2-84
Bayer 8 1/2-75	102	103	TEW 7 1/2-84
Chevron 8-73	101 1/2	102 1/2	World Bank 8 1/2-85

General Elect. 8 1/4-7 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	Kreditkass. Index
General Tele 8 1/4-7 1/2	102	103	
Hoechst 8 1/4-7 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	
IBM 8-7 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	

Units of account	.....
Deutsche Mark	.....

### Bank Stock Quotations

*Closing prices of the week's trading*

AmE&TCoPs...	10%	10%	1st NE Conn...	25	28	NJ Nat BK	----
Bankamerica...	61%	61%	1st NE Maryl...	33	33	North Tr Chicago	----
BkCommerceNY	28	31	1st NE Pascht...	41	46	Phil Nat BK	----
Bank of N.J.	42	45	1st Natl EN J...	38%	40%	PittNatBK...	----

CentBkAT	14%	15%	1stNatNY	33%	36%	RepubNENY
CanBkClev	27	27%	1stVaBank	7%	7%	RoyalBkCan
CentBkChi	27	27%	1stWestchNR	43	47	RoyalNENY
CentBkPhl	11	11%	FranklinNENY	40	40%	SecurBkIll
			GrantTPhl	54%	55%	SecurParNB

Comm Tr N.J.	24%	36%	Ridgson Tr Co.	23	34%	SchJerseyRB.
Com N Y Tr Pa.	18%	19%	IndValBtRdFnd.	21%	23	St.Babany...
VerpoilBk & Tr.	58%	59%	Lincoln Bk & Bk.	43	44	St.ScrB Boston.
DNatBk & West	23	25	LongIslandTr.	35%	36%	TrustCo.N.J.
						St.Babany...

FidUnivNewarc	48%	48%	MarcatT&S.L.	32%	32%	US Trust N.Y.
FiducTrny	60	70	Merch&KNY	64	68	Va.Bk Shares
FirthComm	34	36	Merch&Kdler	56	56%	VaDays BIL
1st&MerNB&Bch	37%	37%	MoomCoAlbany	42%	44	VaComShares

\_\_\_\_\_

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## World Chamber Seeks Liberalized Trade

# Liberalized Trade

vicious liberalization rounds since World War II.

In these efforts, the most recent being the 1967 Kennedy round, the United States supplied the initiative. The IOC decided to try to maintain the momentum in view of the resurgence of protectionist feelings in the United States, and the trade disputes over agricultural protectionism in Europe that have erupted between the United States and the European Economic Community.

The world trading picture may be sharply changed should Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark gain admission into the EEC. There would then be one vast European market of 250 million people.

While no one is certain what the trend will be, there would be a tendency for the Europeans to trade more among themselves than with the outside world. Washington has already made representations to Britain over the possibility of losing important British markets in feed grains and wheat.

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.....Pts.	1.550	810
.....Sw.Kr.	147.00	76.00
.....S.Fr.	95.00	50.00
.....\$	25.00	13.00
.....\$	25.00	13.00
.....\$	25.00	13.00
.....\$	54.50	28.50

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**By Alan Truscott**

The penalty of 300 points was worth a top score, and West was able to point out that he had taken as many tricks as his partner.

South's judgment was slightly at fault in bidding three-hearts. With a fine defensive hand and two probable tricks in trumps against a club contract, he should have doubled three clubs. In that event, it would

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	3 ♣
3 ♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

**West led the club nine.**

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**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

J	O	G	S	E	B	B	E	H	E	B	E
U	R	A	L	Q	U	I	P	E	X	I	T

M	A	M	U	R	G	E	D	M	A	Z	E		
P	L	A	I	F	A	L	S	E	T	I	M	S	
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**WHAT THE WISE  
OLD OWL PRACTICED:**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**Paste the SURPRISE ANSWER here**

**WHAT HE**

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(Answers tomorrow)

**Saturday**

**Jumbles: CURVE VALET INVITE FELLOW**

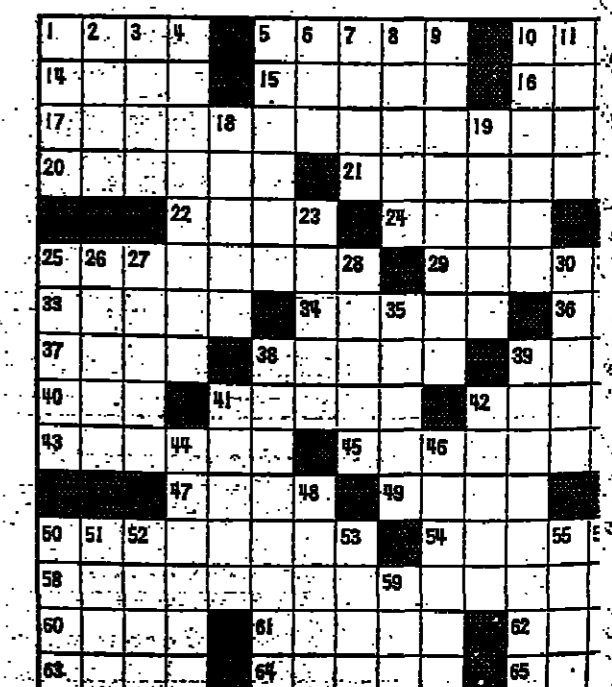
**Answers: French toast! VOIE LA FRANCE**

## Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

Manfred Uweveler of the *Washington Post* in America. One of the astute remarks in the book is made by Alice Roosevelt Longworth comparing John and Robert Kennedy: "I see Jack in older years as the nice little rosy-faced old Irishman with the clay pipe in his mouth, a rather nice brother of a boy: Not Bobby. Bobby could have been a revolutionary priest."

Mr. Mitgang revis-  
book for The New Y.

ACROSS		45 Sandwich favorite	13 Falters
1 Symbol of Christ	47 Prefix with place and ton	19 Dark hill	19 Material
5 Culpit's standby	49 Marsh bird	23 Village	25 Pronoun
10 Fidel's kin	50 Tavern order	26 Viking I	27 Bean
14 Twelfth-century date	54 Doone et al.	28 Price cut	30 "Forgiv-
15 Parlor purchase	56 See 17 Across	31 Willow trespass	31 Full of c
16 First name in pad	60 Maple genus	32 Known Parker	35 Inventor of
17 Era of an earlier era	61 Willow	34 Diarist	38 Fly in a c
20 Xerxes's queen	62 Go gunning	35 Affirmations	39 Peasant opposite
21 Calif. tourist lure	63 Go gunning	41 "— like the Mississippi"	42 Store-wor person
22 Where to find Eugene Abbr.	64 Parker	43 Rampart's raine	44 Fiber pl
24 Like some knives	64 Diarist	45 Rance of the silents	46 Wisdom
25 Baberdashery	65 Affirmations	46 Diamond follower	48 Answer
29 Der Führer's ally	DOWN	47 Carrier's partner	50 Federal
30 Mother wit, with Acres	1 "— like the Mississippi"	48 Founded	51 Texas ci
34 Dinners at Duff's Tavern	2 Is below par	49 Sinful action	52 Minneso exports
36 Peruvian coin	3 Rampart's raine	50 Changed one's story	53 Barber's
37 Additional	4 Background for gangster films	51 Hawaiian royalty	54 Savage l language
38 Intoxicating	5 Rance of the silents	52 Forearm bone	56 Palindro girl
39 Unit in linguistics	6 Diamond follower	53 Yark and Abbr.	59 Pasha of
40 Word's org.	7 Carrier's partner		
41 See 33 Across	8 Founded		
42 Gun support	9 Sinful action		
43 Press Secretary Ziedler	10 Changed one's story		
	11 Hawaiian royalty		
	12 Forearm bone		



## In NEC East; Tarkenton Tosses 2 TDs

## Giants Beat Cards to Tie for First

LOUIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Tarkenton threw two touchdowns and ran across for a score to lead the New York Giants to a 17-10 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals in the first game of the National Football Conference Eastern Division playoffs.

The victory gave the Giants a 1-0 lead in the conference playoffs, the same as the Dallas Cowboys, who won their first game of the playoffs by defeating the Dallas Cowboys 27-10.

The Cardinals, who were the 10th seed in the conference, were defeated by the Giants 17-10. The Cardinals' record is 10-4-1.

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Colts 24, Bills 14. Baltimore won the American Conference Eastern Division title by defeating the Buffalo Bills 24-14.

The Colts, who were the 10th seed in the conference, were defeated by the Bills 24-14.

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when Norm Sulaich crashed three yards for a score.

Falcons 27, Steelers 16. Randy Johnson, making his first start this year, fired two touchdowns and passed today and Atlanta.

The victory was the fourth in a row for the Cowboys, who were the 10th seed in the conference.

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of title contention in the American Conference Central Division, 27-16.

The victory ended six straight weeks of frustration for the Falcons, who had lost four, including the last three, and tied two.

Johnson's 18-yard touchdown pass to Paul Hackett with 10:20 remaining capped the only productive offensive drive for the Falcons.

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SECOND BEST—France's Bernard Orcel finishes second to fellow countryman Henri Duvillard in World Cup downhill races in Sestriere, Italy.

## In 1st World Cup Races

## French Ski Sweep Led by Duvillard

SESTRIERE, Italy, Dec. 13 (UPI)—French skiers swept every race in the first World Cup weekend of the new season with a very confident Henri Duvillard showing the way today in the men's downhill.

"I don't think anyone is going to beat us this season," said 23-year-old Duvillard after outracing 75 rivals to win the Sestriere test by more than one second. "We are too good all around."

Duvillard, called "the devil of the slopes" because of his daredevil tactics, clocked one minute 45.3 seconds over the 8,844-foot course which dropped 2,343 feet through 22 gates.

The victory followed one yesterday by Francoise Macchi, 19, who led six other teammates into the top ten standings in nearby Bardonecchia in the first World Cup race this season.

Another French victory came today when Michele Jacot, who finished sixth in the women's downhill yesterday, won a slalom race which did not count towards the World Cup championship.

Nobody could match Duvillard's speed today, but in a close race for second, Bernard Orcel of France nipped 32-year-old Austrian Karl Schranz, the reigning giant slalom champion, and world downhill titlist Bernard Russi of Switzerland.

Orcel clocked 1:49.58 with Schranz timed in 1:49.73 for third and Russi in 1:49.85 for fourth place.

The only American to make the top 30 was Bob Cochran of Richmond, Vt., who came down in 1:51.78 to take 18th place.

Other U.S. placings included Spider Sabich of Kibzart, Calif., 31st; Roger Little of Helena, Mont., 33d; Hank Kashiwa of Old Forge, N.Y., 34th; Craig Hollister of Jackson Hole, Wyo., 41st; Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., 49th; and Eric Poulsen of Olympic Valley, Calif., 58th.

French girls piled up 60 points yesterday under the International Ski Federation scoring system. French men added 45 more today giving France an overall total of 105 points to 45 for runner-up Austria.

The French ran away with the World Cup team championship last season. This season another 18 World Cup meetings remain in Europe and North America.

Swiss skiers did well today, taking fourth, fifth, sixth and tenth places. Only Franz Vogler of West Germany, coming back after a leg injury last season, was able to break the French, Austrian and Swiss hold on the top of the fast-twisting course, but nobody was hurt. Among those taking tumbles were Rudi Pyles of San Francisco and Karl Cordin of Austria, ranked No. 1 in pre-season ratings issued by FIS.

U.S. FISHERMEN

1. Henri Duvillard, Fr. 1:45.32  
2. Bernard Orcel, Fr. 1:49.58  
3. Karl Schranz, Austria 1:49.73  
4. Bernard Russi, Switz. 1:49.85  
5. Franz Vogler, West Ger. 1:50.25  
6. Walter Trach, Switz. 1:50.28  
7. Rudi Pyles, San Francisco 1:50.64  
8. Franz Vogler, West Ger. 1:50.65  
9. Karl Cordin, Austria 1:51.44  
10. Kurt Hugger, Switz. 1:51.44  
11. Hans Zinger, Switz. 1:51.44  
12. Gunter Thoen, Italy 1:51.46

U.S. FISHERMEN

1. Bob Cochran, Richmond, Vt. 1:51.78  
2. Spider Sabich, Kibzart, Calif. 1:52.34  
3. Roger Little, Helena, Mont. 1:53.40  
4. Craig Hollister, Jackson Hole, Wyo. 1:53.90

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U.S. FISHERMEN

SESTRIERE, Italy, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Seven French girls, led by victorious Francoise Macchi, turned the first World Cup ski race of the new season into a national triumph yesterday.

Miss Macchi won the Bardonecchia women's downhill by nearly two seconds and six of her teammates finished in the top ten.

Francoise zipped down the 7,260-foot course in this Western Alps resort, dropping 1,551 feet through 22 gates in 1:29.84 minutes.

Then Miss Macchi, who started seventh in the field of 87, watched as her rivals tried vainly to better her time. One of them, Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Vt., fell and was knocked out of the running. She was not hurt.

Second runner-up was Annemarie Proell of Austria, who was not rated highly in pre-season tabulations but who clocked 1:25.58 and nipped third-place Isabelle Mir of France by 18/100ths of a second.

Miss Mir, 21, won the World Cup downhill title last season. The highest U.S. finish was 33d by Barbara Cochran, Richmond, Vt. She was caught in 1:29.74 minutes.

A big surprise among the leaders was the fourth place finish by Divina Galica, a lightly-regarded 26-year-old skier from Britain. Her time was 1:26.35 minutes.

But the French girls swept almost everything after Miss Galica. Francoise Macchi, 19, took fifth, Michelle Jacot was sixth, Jacqueline Rouvier eighth, Christine Rolland ninth and Jocelyne Perillat was tenth. Only a seventh place finish by Wilfried Drexel of Austria, who was ranked No. 1 in International Ski Federation pre-season standings, interrupted the French run.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Francoise Macchi, Fr. 1:29.84  
2. Annemarie Proell, Austria 1:25.58  
3. Isabelle Mir, Fr. 1:25.74  
4. Divina Galica, Britain 1:26.35  
5. Jocelyne Perillat, Fr. 1:26.36  
6. Christine Rolland, Fr. 1:26.37  
7. Wilfried Drexel, Austria 1:26.48  
8. Jacqueline Rouvier, Fr. 1:26.70  
9. Jocelyne Perillat, Fr. 1:26.70  
10. Jocelyne Perillat, Fr. 1:26.70  
11. Jocelyne Perillat, Fr. 1:26.70  
12. Jocelyne Perillat, Fr. 1:26.70

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U.S. FISHERMEN

## aiders Top Chiefs for Division

By Bill Becker

IND. Calif., Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Raiders topped the division yesterday, 20-6, in a game that was a defensive showcase.

The Raiders, who were the 10th seed in the division, were defeated by the Chiefs 20-6.

The Raiders' record is 10-4-1. The Raiders' record is 10-4-1. The Raiders' record is 10-4-1.

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must try their final next week at San Diego if Miami (9-4) is to be a contender for the division title.

The Chiefs, who were the 10th seed in the division, were defeated by the Raiders 20-6.

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with the ensuing kickoff. When the drive bogged down, Blanks kicked his 23-yarder early in the second period.

In 1969, Oakland won the Western Division title of the old American Football League. The Chiefs, who were the 10th seed in the division, were defeated by the Raiders 20-6.

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